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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

League's peace mission arrives in South Yemen

ADEN, March 12 (Agencies) — The foreign ministers committee appointed by the Arab League arrived here Monday to continue efforts to end hostilities between North and South Yemen, amidst conflicting reports about the ceasefire situation along their border.

The state-run Sanaa Radio of North Yemen charged South Yemen with continuing air strikes in the Harthi region, 160 kms southeast of Sanaa, in violation of the ceasefire arranged by the Arab League.

But South Yemen's President, Abdul Fatah Ismail, maintained his government was abiding completely with the resolutions of the Arab League's emergency meeting in Kuwait last week for the ending of all hostilities.

Ismail made this statement as he welcomed the special Arab League committee of six

foreign ministers, plus a representative of the Arab League itself and the Palestine Liberation Organization, when it arrived here during the day after weekend talks in Sanaa.

Replying to Ismail's welcoming address, Syria's Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, said the committee would supervise the implementation of the Arab League's Kuwait resolutions for the normalization of relations between the two Yemens.

Meanwhile, the official Iraqi News Agency, in a report from Sanaa, said Ismail and the North Yemeni President, Ali Abdullah Saleh agreed to meet in Cairo on March 28, to discuss all outstanding problems.

The two Yemeni states have been blaming each other of starting the latest clashes on Feb. 23, a frequent development along their craggy mountain border over the past ten years.

Khaddam told reporters in Sanaa before leaving for Aden that the talks with the North Yemenis were "very successful."

"We hope to be able to implement the League Council's resolutions after meeting the Aden officials," he said.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, who is leading the committee, said he hoped the talks with the leaders of both Yemens would lead to the results "we all aspire to."

North Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdullah Al-Asnag said after the committee left that his country wanted the dispute with its southern neighbor to remain confined to the Arab level.

The committee is expected to return to Sanaa Monday night.

The Arab League is anxious to snuff out the inter-Arab conflict for fear the two rival Yemens might be used as surrogates by the United States and the Soviet Union for a Middle East showdown.

These fears escalated following official United States announcements about the dispatch of a naval task force to the area — including the 80,000-ton super carrier Constellation, and about urgent steps for the supply of U.S. warplanes and other weapons worth \$ 600 million to North Yemen.

Unconfirmed press reports at the same time of the urgent airlift of 3,000 Cuban and Soviet troops and military advisers from nearby Ethiopia to South Yemen, during the past week.

President Saleh in a statement last Friday accused both the United States and the Soviet Union of trying to transform the Yemens into an arena of super-power conflict.

At the same time a South Yemeni official statement charged that "the movement of American forces in the area proves clearly the aggressive American policy toward the people and countries of the Arabian Peninsula."

It claimed that the United States was trying to escalate the Yemeni conflict to divert the Arabs and so enable President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "to implement his... plan to surrender."

Observers believe the inter Yemeni conflict has taken on increased significance in the wake of the collapse of Iran as the main Western bulwark in the Middle East and the consequent determination of the United States to provide an alternative to fill the vacuum.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese reporter who visited the border region of North Yemen said left-wing forces have stepped up an offensive in the region and are trying to cut off the country's southern provincial capital.

Souheil Rashid of Visnews, the international newsmagazine, said the Aden-based National Democratic Front (NDF) was

(Continued on back page)



King Khaled

Khaled back in Riyadh

RIYADH, March 12 (SPA) — King Khaled arrived here Monday from Jeddah.

He was accompanied by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

The King and his party were met at the airport by members of the royal family, cabinet ministers, senior state officials and military officers.

On his departure from Jeddah, the King was seen off by Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz, Deputy Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Momen and other princes, dignitaries and military personnel.

Carter to extend Israel stay; Begin sees 'great progress'

TEL AVIV, March 12 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter will remain in Jerusalem for an extra day of peace talks with Israeli leaders after a full day of discussions Monday that edged back and forth from the brink of failure.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Monday night that there had been great progress in Carter's Middle East mission to secure a treaty between Egypt and Israel.

TEL AVIV, March 12 (R) — President Carter will fly to Cairo Tuesday to report to President Anwar Sadat on his three days of talks here about an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the White House spokesman said here Monday night.

Begin had said earlier that a number of problems remained to be settled in the negotiations.

Begin and Carter's top aides were meeting again Monday night.

In earlier speeches to the Israeli parliament, Begin had called for patience, while Carter said he understood the need for caution, but said, "We must proceed."

Carter's departure had been planned tentatively for Monday afternoon, and Ben-Gurion Airport was closed to air and ground traffic for more than four hours, with the red carpet laid up to Air Force One, until a new U.S.-Israel meeting was announced.



BREAKFAST TALKS: President Carter sits listening Monday morning at a breakfast table in Begin's office before he headed for the cabinet meeting. (AP Wirephoto)

Asked if he was leaving Monday, Carter confessed, "I don't know."

Tentative plans to send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to brief Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo also were scrapped, at least temporarily.

The cliff-hanging atmosphere around the secret talks here extended as far as Cairo, according to an American official who said of the Egyptians, "They are up in the air like everybody here."

Carter appeared to move unflinched through the hectic day which he started with tennis and a jog. He heard a report from the cabinet on Israel's negotiating position, lectured parliament on the need for trust and compromise, saw a vivid demonstration of heckling in parliament as Begin spoke, and briefed a parliamentary committee.

For the Israelis, the day was equally hard since the cabinet had

met until after 5 a.m. to decide how to react to proposals Carter had worked out on Sunday. Though the business day resumed at 10 a.m. with Carter appearing before the cabinet, the 65-year-old Begin summoned the cabinet again Monday evening to meet Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, plus their aides.

Israeli sources said the talks centered on ways to have the Gaza Strip lead the way in building self-rule for the Palestinians under Israeli occupation—an indication that the Palestinian issue remained the major issue blocking agreement between Israel and Egypt on the peace treaty.

The latest ideas, according to the Israeli sources, would have Israel and Egypt jointly supervising the start of Palestinian autonomy in Gaza, with the hope that the more nationalistic West Bank might follow later.

On the West Bank, military

sources said Israeli troops shot three Palestinian students Monday during a demonstration against President Carter's visit.

The sources said students at Bir Zeit University near Ramallah threw stones at soldiers who came to break up their protest.

"It was an extremely serious riot," said the sources.

A woman student, who said she witnessed the incident, confirmed that about 100 students threw stones at the troops.

Unconfirmed reports said all nem over the age of 14 were ordered to report to the Latin School in Ramallah for interrogation.

The student eyewitness identified two of the injured as Hassan Ahmad Al-Haj, 17, and Fayid Muhammad Ali, 19.

Hassan was seriously wounded in the chest and was losing a lot of blood. At first the sol-

(Continued on back page)

Women march in Tehran

Iran, Pakistan quit Cento

TEHRAN, March 12 (Agencies) — Iran and Pakistan have decided to withdraw from the Central Treaty Organization. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad announced the move Monday, after the Foreign Ministry here had revealed its intentions Sunday.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi ended a three-day visit here Sunday.

Cento was set up in 1957 with Britain, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as members. The United States has observer status.

In a broadcast statement Sunday night, a Foreign Ministry official in Iran called Cento "a tool of the big powers," and said Iran could not remain faithful to it.

Also Monday in Tehran, about 10,000 fist waving women marched through the streets in a show of power to protest continuing moves to restrict their rights under a proposed Islamic republic.

The crowd swelled after gathering on the campus of Tehran University, but the number of demonstrators was considered disappointing after forecasts that tens of thousands would attend.

Protected by armed militiamen, the women's chants of "freedom, freedom" and "protect our rights" echoed through the streets. A small group of zealots walked beside the procession, taunting.

It was the fourth consecutive

day that women had taken to the streets to express their opposition to being deprived of equal rights. Students clad in blue jeans, housewives and office workers attended the protest rally. A sprinkling of men were seen in the crowd accompanying friends and wives.

A small rival group stood behind a fence and chanted slogans, but made no attempt to attack the women as on previous days. Another group passed out handbills calling on the women to conform to Islamic laws and wear the chador.

The government and religious leaders issued warnings Sunday against attacking uncovered women and said violators would face two to eight months in jail if caught.

Kate Millett, an American women's activist and two French women, who declined to identify themselves, were at the gathering. A high school age student in jeans said that "we want to tell the government we are free and we want to stay that way."

Women in the provinces have also begun demanding equality. In Abadan, in the south, and at Tabriz, capital of the northwestern Azerbaijan province, women on Sunday protested official moves to force them to wear the chador and restrict their rights.

In the central city of shahr-kord, a court found a young unmarried couple guilty Saturday

night of "desiring relations with each other" and sentenced them to 20 lashes each, according to local newspapers.

One of the features of the new regime most worrying the secular forces, similar revolutionary courts ordered further death sentences Sunday. Three more members of the Shah's armed forces were executed after secret trials and two men were shot by firing squads for sexual crimes.

Vietnam moves troops from Cambodia to north

BANGKOK, March 12 (AP) — After recalling some troops from Cambodia and Laos, Vietnam appeared to be reaching the peak of its building in the North Monday.

Chinese officials were quoted as saying their troops would continue to occupy some Vietnamese territory despite its announced troop withdrawal.

Vietnam announced Monday that virtually every citizen would be required to perform military duties daily, putting the battered Vietnamese economy on a wartime footing.

Asian and Western sources here said Vietnam has made a major effort to reinforce its troops in northern Vietnam, even after the Chinese announced March 9 they would withdraw their invasion force of up to 100,000 troops.

The moves probably were triggered, the analysts said, by fear of a Chinese "trick" and because heavy Vietnamese casualties had left Hanoi feeling vulnerable.

This build-up, which involved the movement of about 10,000 troops out of Cambodia and units out of Laos and southern Vietnam, appears to have reached its peak, the analysts said.

(Continued on back page)

Energy, inflation top agenda of EEC summit

PARIS, March 12 (agencies) — President Giscard d'Estaing and other Common Market leaders met here Monday for this year's first European Community summit, to tackle the crucial problems of inflation, unemployment and the world energy crisis.

The French head of state presided over the two-day meeting of the nine European Community leaders at the International Conference Center near the Arc de Triomphe.

The EEC leaders also will be keeping a close watch on developments in President Jimmy Carter's Middle East peace mission, with its far-reaching implications for Europe's oil-demanding industrial powers.

Southern Africa, with the Rhodesian and Namibian problems, will be another major topic. According to French and West German officials, other subjects will range from non-proliferation

of nuclear weapons to Japan's trade balance with Europe.

European issues will dominate the daytime round-table talks. The heads of state or government will take over world problems during and after a dinner Monday night, while their foreign ministers study increased European cooperation on foreign policy.

France has put forward for the first top-level discussion among the market nations of a suggestion by President Giscard for a new effort at dialogue among the European, African and Arab states. He sees mutual interest in security and in ensuring equitable exchange of development aid and know-how for raw materials.

Formal announcement of the start of the new European Monetary System, aimed at forming a zone of currency stability among eight of the nine nations and ratified by France last week, is expected during the meeting.

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During the week number
From 5-4-1399 Hegra 3-3-1979 Gregorian
To 11-4-1399 Hegra 9-3-1979 Gregorian

| COMMODITY | FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. FOODSTUFFS | |
| Flour/Wheat | 66 |
| Maize | — |
| Rice | 5712 |
| Sugar | 396 |
| Tea | 178 |
| Other Foods | 9647 |
| Fruit | — |
| Chicken | 513 |
| Meat | 2859 |
| Eggs | — |
| Sub-Total for Foodstuffs: | 19371 |
| Barytes (Bulk) | 9715 |
| 2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | |
| Cement | 51516 |
| Steel | 58270 |
| Timber | 14022 |
| General Building Materials | 29988 |
| Sub-Total for Construction Materials: | 153796 |
| 3. VEHICLES | |
| Vehicles in Number | 2975 |
| Vehicles in Tons | 44921 |
| 4. LIVESTOCK | |
| Number of Head | 4640 |
| 5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO | 106013 |

TOTAL DISCHARGED:
(A) 335166 Tons Cargo
(B) 2975 Vehicles in Number
(C) 4640 Head of Livestock

PORTS AUTHORITY CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

During the week number
From 5-4-1399 Hegra 3-3-1979 Gregorian
To 11-4-1399 Hegra 9-3-1979 Gregorian

| COMMODITY | FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. FOODSTUFFS | |
| Flour/Wheat | 12,792 |
| Maize | — |
| Rice | 11,452 |
| Sugar | 288 |
| Tea | 72 |
| Various Foodstuffs | 27,480 |
| Fruit | 5,760 |
| Poultry | 4,675 |
| Meat | 1,334 |
| Eggs | 230 |
| Sub-Total for Foodstuffs: | 64,083 |
| 2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | |
| Cement | 83,925 |
| Steel | 56,065 |
| Timber | 10,968 |
| General Building Materials | 45,146 |
| Sub-Total for Construction Materials: | 196,104 |
| 3. VEHICLES | |
| Vehicles in number | 3,514 |
| Vehicles in Tons | 42,637 |
| 4. LIVESTOCK | |
| Number of Head | 75,982 |
| 5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO | 76,352 |

TOTAL DISCHARGED:
(A) 379,176 Tons Cargo
(B) 3,514 Vehicles in Numbers
(C) 75,982 Head of Livestock

Tells health meeting

Kingdom sees no need for cholera vaccination

RIYADH, March 12 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has recommended that Arab countries dispense with certificates for vaccination against cholera as ineffective against the spread of the disease.

A Saudi paper read to the second day of the Arab Health Ministers' Council here Monday said that vaccination was useless against carriers of the disease.

Saudi Arabia dropped the requirement for certificates several months ago, the paper said.

The council meeting under Saudi Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi, also discussed the grant of medical assistance to Lebanon, Sudan, Mauritania,

Djibouti and the Eritreans.

Dr. Abdul Mohsen Taba, regional director of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the Eastern Mediterranean, conveyed his organization's readiness to take an active share in programs to promote Arab standards.

He said that the WHO's regional committee will meet in Doha, Oct. 8-11, at the invitation of the government of Qatar.

The council also discussed coordination with the general secretaries of the Arab Crescent and Red Cross Societies.

It also dealt with the floods in the Blue Nile region in the Sudan and endorsed the financial assistance already extended to Sudan to deal with the catastrophe.

The Saudi paper, which was referred to council's executive committee, also proposed an advisory health commitment to assist Arab ministries in the transport and cold storage of blood and plasma.

Trade chambers recommend code

JEDDAH, March 12 (SPA) — The Council of Saudi Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recommended a study on a new commercial code to meet the increased economic activity in the Kingdom.

The study is to incorporate new statutory for the chambers of commerce, the council of Saudi chambers, commercial registration licensing and commercial agencies.

In a meeting Sunday, the council resolved to publish a guide to trade and industry and to donate SR 100,000 to the Islamic Commerce Chamber recently set up in Pakistan.

The council further approved a levy on Saudi chambers for the council's fund.

The meeting, which was attended by the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Riyadh, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Taif, Dammam and Qasim, elected Sheikh Ismail Abu Daoud, president of the Jeddah chamber, as president of the Saudi chambers and Sheikh Muhammad Al-Fraih and Sheikh Saad Al-Mosajjal, presidents of Riyadh and Dammam as deputy presidents.

During the meeting, the council dealt with a number of trade and industrial issues and also discussed the coming visit to Riyadh a delegation of the Council of Arab Chambers on March 14.

Fawaz to open mosque meeting

JEDDAH, March 12 (SPA) — Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz will deputize for King Khaled at the opening of the fourth session of the World Supreme Council of Mosques Tuesday.

The council, which draws its members from 46 Islamic countries, will discuss the liberation of the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem Muslim minorities in the world and anti-Islamic currents.

Hajj ministry bans smoking

RIYADH, March 12 (SPA) — Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Wasi Monday banned smoking in all the ministry's departments and branches during working hours. In the decree, the minister pointed to dangers and various disease associated with smoking.



VIEW FROM THE AIR: Jeddah's Foreign Ministry, in the foreground, will soon face a renovated Baiah Square. The municipality has announced a master plan for the square's SR14 million facelift as well as a vast tree-planting campaign for the city.

Major planting scheme

New plans aim to embellish Jeddah

JEDDAH, March 12 — The mayor's office has announced major schemes for the embellishment of the city which include a facelift for Baiah Square in front of the Foreign Ministry and an ambitious tree-planting campaign, according to "Al-Nadwa" newspaper Monday.

A new flower clock is to be installed over the next few weeks at Baiah Square to replace the rather forlorn clock tower that has not been in use for several months, the newspaper said.

A master plan for the square has been drawn up and the estimated cost of the renovation is SR14 million. New parking lots, public lavatories and pedestrian walkways are to be constructed.

The municipality said one of its most important considerations was the square's historic atmosphere. It is on the Jeddah lagoon just outside the perimeter of the old city.

The mayor was quoted as saying work on the square would take

about eight months to complete. He emphasized that traffic would not be impeded in any way.

Saplings

Deputy Mayor Dr. Hassan Hujra announced that the municipality has purchased 60,000 plants and trees which he said will be offered to Jeddah residents free-of-charge. Those who take advantage of the offer, the deputy mayor said, will be asked to plant the trees outside their homes and to make sure they are not choked by refuse.

The municipality will water the plants with treated sewage water. The deputy mayor said the Department of Water and Sewage is eager to put Jeddah's sewage water to good use instead of discharging it into the sea. The municipality and the department are studying the plan, Hujra said.

Approximately 15,000 saplings are due to arrive from Tunisia by the end of March and Hujra said the new trees would keep the

planting project right on schedule before the onslaught of the summer months.

Special care has been taken to select plants that can withstand the conditions of Jeddah's humidity and the excessive salinity of its soil.

Hujra said that about 50,000 saplings have been planted recently in Jeddah from the southern suburbs to the Jeddah Towers housing project: along Prince Fahd Street, Prince Abdullah Street and in Palestine Square. Special attention has been paid to the Corniche and Al-Andalus Street, areas enjoyed by the public for picnics and outings.

Hujra emphasized that the planning project can only succeed with the coordination and dedication of every resident of the city. He said he would personally help anyone who requested a sapling with his or her application. He said he hopes many citizens will respond to the appeal.

Asir park scheme goes ahead with signing of SR 48m deal

RIYADH, March 12 (SPA) — The SR48 million contract for Asir National Park has been awarded to a foreign company, Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh said Monday.

The company will do landscap-

ing and planting replenish the populations of indigenous wildlife, the minister said.

The government has set aside 10,000 acres of the Asir for the national park, the first such venture in Saudi Arabia.

The National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior is the consultant for the project and a Saudi graduate of the University of Michigan, Ziad Zaidan, is the principal architect of the scheme.

There will be a visitor's center in Ahha which will include an auditorium for film strips on the area, a small museum for archaeological finds and assembly halls for lectures. There will also be a large viewing area overlooking the Wadi Dila.

The largest region of the park itself is the Al Qara'ah region, noted for its spectacular rock formations, juniper groves and ideal camping and hiking. The town is southwest of Abha and near the extreme eastern border of the national park.

The company will also be organizing park facilities in the Al Dalaghan area to take advantage of the meadowlands of the region.

Huge desalt contract seen in final stages

By James Buchan

JEDDAH, March 12 — The board of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation met in Riyadh Monday to discuss the Al-Khobar 11 desalination and electricity project but there was no indication that the SWCC had selected a consortium to carry out the huge scheme.

The meeting, chaired by SWCC Governor and Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh discussed steps to expedite the award of the contract, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

Al-Khobar 11 is scheduled to produce 50 million gallons a day of sweet water and 500 megawatts of electricity and is the largest desalination project ever put out to tender in Saudi Arabia.

Officials of Kraftwerk Union AG, leading the group that low-bid SR3.47 billion for the work last year, said Monday that they had received no notification of the award.

However, the SWCC has carried out negotiations with the KWU group together with most or all of the other bidders — which comprise a consortium led by Technip of France, GIE of Italy and the Japanese Consortium for Al-Khobar led by Toshiba.

Although it is not clear whether the SWCC considers these negotiations as final, the contract is expected to be awarded in "the very near future," they said.

According to SPA, the board also discussed civil works related to the 25 mgd plant for Yanbu and

IDB head confers with Idi Amin

KAMPALA, March 12 (SPA) — President Idi Amin Monday met Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, the president of the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank and discussed with him cooperation between the bank and Uganda. Dr. Ali is in Kampala to attend the conference of governors of Islamic development banks opening there Tuesday.

Salman to award industry prizes

RIYADH, March 12 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman will officiate Saturday at the prize-giving ceremony of the King Khaled Prize for the Ideal Factory, the Maintenance Prize of the Ministry of Industry and Electricity and the Industrial Safety Prize presented by the Industrial Studies and Development Center. He will also open the permanent National Industry Fair.

Pilgrimage arrangements reviewed

JEDDAH, March 12 (SPA) — The Higher Committee on Pilgrimage Monday reviewed arrangements for this Pilgrimage at a meeting chaired by Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Mitehad attended by Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz, Foreign Minister Prince Saud, Planning Minister Prince Hisham, Minister of Finance and Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, the committee's secretary Ali Abul Ola, and Director General of Mena project Abdul Aziz Gbandour.

Saudia center opening put off

JEDDAH, March 12 (SPA) — The opening by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan of the new Saudia pilot training center here, scheduled for Thursday, has been postponed to 12 April.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah and or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1 1979.

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saudi business

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Front Page SR. 90/— cm/col.
Back Page SR. 40/— cm/col.
Inside Page SR. 40/— cm/col.
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Ask the Australian Trade Commissioner

MARCH 1979

Kabul dissident leaders now fight for Muslim rule

ISLAMABAD, March 12 (AP) — Three dissident leaders from Afghanistan claimed Monday that an Islamic movement against the government of President Nur Muhammad Taraki is spreading in Afghanistan.

The three, who addressed a news conference, were R. Gulbano Hikmatgar, Chief of the Islamic Islamic Party; Maulvi Muhammad, Nahi Muhammad, chief of the MNYN (Islamic Movement for the Revolution), and Ustad Muhammad Rabbani, chief of the Jamiatul Islami (Islamic society) and former professor of Islamic philosophy at Kabul University.

The religious people of Afghanistan have never accepted the Islamic rule. As such, the Islamic people are engaged in a struggle to remove the present government," they said.

Taraki and his Soviet-backed army party came to power in April 1978, overthrowing President Muhammad Daoud.



President Nur Muhammad Taraki

The three leaders here are among those leading an armed rebellion in several pockets of Afghanistan against Taraki's troops.

Both sides have suffered casualties. Afghan dissidents claim government losses total several hundred dead and injured in the past few months. They also claim they have captured quantities of Soviet-made equipment.

"We are determined to have a government which is based on the fundamentals of the Holy Koran and the Islamic way of life, and will continue our struggle to the last," the trio told the news conference.

A large majority of Afghanistan's people follow Islam.

The dissident movement, besides its roots among Afghan Muslims, also draws inspiration from the Islamic revival in neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

The Afghan leaders told a correspondent that so far they have no plan to set up an Islamic government in exile in Pakistani territory, nor is it required.

They said nearly 35,000 families have migrated from Afghanistan to Pakistan and are living in the Chitral and Baluchistan.

The dissident leaders claimed their supporters occupy Kantar province of Afghanistan while fighting continues in the provinces of Pakista, Saman Kan, Kandhar and Gruzgan.

Denktash in Turkey for cash aid talks

ANKARA, March 12 (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash arrived here Monday for talks with Turkish leaders, expected to center on receiving economic aid for his self-declared federated state on the island.

Denktash said he would consult Turkish leaders on long-term economic measures prepared by the Turkish-Cypriot administration, to replace the short-term ones they had adopted until now in the hope of an early reunion with the Greek-Cypriots within a federal state.

Sources here said the Turkish-Cypriots were expected to ask Turkey, which has its own serious economic difficulties, for nearly \$26 million in cash aid.

"We shall never make requests that Turkey will be hard put to meet," Denkash said.

Denktash who is due to meet Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit Tuesday, said they would review the political situation concerning Cyprus.

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has invited the foreign ministers of the island's Turkish and Greek communities to New York for consultations before the expected resumption of intercommunal talks.

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United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has invited the foreign ministers of the island's Turkish and Greek communities to New York for consultations before the expected resumption of intercommunal talks.

U.S. seeking to control oil, Syria charges

DAMASCUS, March 12 (R) — Damascus Radio has called on all Arabs to firmly confront what it called the new American approach in the Middle East.

"The new American approach is trying to impose humiliating surrender on the Arabs and doing its utmost to get the Arabs to kneel," the state-run radio said Sunday in an apparent reference to President Carter's latest proposals for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The American intrigue is aimed not only at the Arab national presence but also seeks to control and dominate the oil resources," the radio said.



Failure of Western assistance

Ecevit said worried about aid

ANKARA, March 12 (R) — Gen. Alexander Haig, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) supreme commander in Europe, said Monday that Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit was very concerned about the failure of the West to provide urgent aid to his country.

Haig was speaking at the end of a surprise visit which emphasized NATO concern over the role of its Turkish ally.

The general, who retired as supreme commander in Europe in June, arrived unannounced in NATO headquarters in Brussels Sunday night and flew back Monday after meeting Ecevit and military leaders.

He squashed speculation that he might also visit Athens, saying his talks were mainly on Turkey's economic crisis.

Haig said Ecevit was concerned about the lack of urgent aid he has been seeking from Western governments and banks for several months.

Ecevit said last week the West's "lack of interest" in Turkey's economic crisis could have "certain impacts" on overall external relations.

He has been seeking at least \$1 billion in urgent aid to ease his balance of payments deficit and help pay off massive external debts.

Asked whether he thought Turkey's economic problems could have an effect on its political relations with its Western allies, Haig said, "There is no question that economic crises, social economic crises as well as security are all integrated and all influence the overall direction that nations' policies must take."

Questioned as to what role NATO could play in easing Turkey's economic problems, Haig said, "NATO has played a strong psychological role. NATO is not necessarily the forum for dealing with economic matters, but it has very strong political and security interest in these events."

Ecevit said in an interview published Sunday in "News week" it was unfair for allies of his country to be concerned that Turkey was cultivating closer ties with Islamic and socialist countries.

Ecevit also said his country was experiencing serious economic problems and found the lack of support from most of its allies disappointing.

"The economic and social problems of the magnitude that Turkey has been facing would create grave unrest and provide fertile ground for terrorism in any country," he said.

In view of this, "the lack of sufficient support from most of our allies for our efforts to solve Turkey's urgent economic problems has been rather disheartening."

Regarding Turkey's interest in establishing better relations with Islamic and socialist countries, he said, "We see no reason why we should stick to a function reminiscent of the Cold War years in this period of détente."

"We have close historic ties with many Islamic countries, which we intend to cultivate."

"We also want to contribute to détente by establishing better relations and an atmosphere of mutual confidence with the regional countries."

"It is unfair of our allies to look upon these intentions with concern," he said.

Fighting continues

New Chad massacre claims 200 Muslims

N'DJAMENA, Chad, March 12 (AP) — At least 200 Muslims have been killed in two southern villages in the second major massacre in Chad in ten days, according to informed sources in this vast, war-torn central African nation.

The killings occurred Friday in the villages of Koumra and Moissala, 95 kilometers from the city of Sarh near the border with the central African empire, the sources said.

Leaders in the villages blamed the killings on the forces of Lt. Col. Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, commander of elite troops attached to Chad's President Felix Malloum, the sources said.

Ten days ago some 300 Muslims were slaughtered in and around Moundou, the nation's third largest city, located in the heart of Chad's densely populated south.

The Moundou killings were considered one of Africa's worst tribal massacres in recent years.

Forces loyal to Malloum who represents the south, have been locked in a five-week civil war with Prime Minister Hissen Habre's forces from the north.

Authorities have blamed the forces of Lt. Col. Kamougue and Malloum's entourage for the Moundou massacre as well.

A shaky ceasefire, endorsed by more than 2,000 French troops and a newly formed Nigerian peacekeeping force, broke down Sunday when the rival forces exchanged gunfire here in the capital.

N'djamena has been virtually without an administration for the past four weeks, and renewed clashes over the weekend turned it into a virtual ghost town, with abandoned weapons and an occasional cadaver testifying to the undetermined death toll.

Some 280 Europeans, most of them French, left Chad over the weekend in the ongoing exodus of foreigners. Western officials estimated that at most there were 300 to 400 foreigners, mostly technicians and missionaries, who have chosen to stay.

A so-called "conference of reconciliation" opened Saturday in Kano, Nigeria, with representatives of Malloum, Habre and various rebel factions.

The dramatic and bloody weekend events did nothing to cheer the nation's 4.5 million people, already suffering lack of food and other vital supplies and services.

Sekou Toure confers with Kuwait ruler

KUWAIT, March 12 (R) — The Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and President Ahmad Sekou Toure of Guinea held talks Monday on strengthening bilateral relations particularly in the economic field.

Officials said the two leaders also discussed Middle East developments and Afro-Arab cooperation.

The Guinea leader is touring the Gulf states.

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Protest ship limps into Quebec port

Battle on ice floe lands seal lovers in jail

CAP-AUX-MEULES, Quebec, March 12 (Agencies) — Eight people accused of interfering in Canada's controversial annual seal hunt have been ordered to jail pending arrangements for bail in this remote Gulf of St. Lawrence island community.

The eight — seven Americans and a Canadian — were arrested on an ice-covered sea off Newfoundland on Friday after scuffles broke out between anti-hunt demonstrators and government officials and police. They were crew members on board the protest ship Sea Shepherd.

They pleaded not guilty Saturday before a magistrate flown specially to this Magdalen Island fishing community. Their bail was set at amounts of between \$2,000 and \$3,000 pending further hearings.

Charges against them included obstruction and assault of police as well as violating laws governing the seal hunt by painting seal pups with a red dye in an attempt to

make their valuable white fur pelts worthless.

Police on the Magdalen Islands said Sunday the eight, all men between the ages of 19 and 47, were making the necessary arrangements for bail and would probably be freed by Tuesday.

The main seal hunt north of here off the Labrador coast officially opened Sunday but bad weather and heavy ice so far has prevented a start to hunting.

Six Canadian and four Norwegian sealing ships are in the vicinity of seal herds on ice floes in a region known as "the Front."

A government spokesman in St. Anthony, on the northern tip of Newfoundland, said Sunday hunting may start Monday.

Members of the Greenpeace Foundation Conservation group have arrived in St. Anthony with undisclosed plans to protest against the hunt.

The government has given an

observer's permit to one Greenpeace member, Ed Chavies, allowing him to pay one visit to the hunt escorted by a fisheries officer.

The group is reported to have chartered two helicopters. The seal herds are about 260 kilometers north of here.

Police reinforcements have been sent to St. Anthony in case of trouble.

The Sea Shepherd, with the help of a Texas constable, a New

York ASPCA photographer and a newsman handling docking hawsers, made it to Sydney, Nova Scotia Sunday.

Her electronic navigational and communication gear were inoperative as the ship ended nine days at sea protesting sealing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A final gale buffeted the 192-foot former British trawler after she had rammed through 4-foot ice in a foray that saw the eight

crewmen arrested.

Journalists arriving in Cap-Aux-Meules where the eight are in jail said they were beaten up and sprayed with green paint by a group of Cap-Aux-Meules residents late Saturday after being taken to a parking lot outside their motel.

Cpl. Gaetan Gagnon of the Quebec Provincial Police said the demonstration was the result of a misunderstanding. Local residents, he said, thought the journalists were protesters. He said no arrests were made.

Caroline Thompson of the Fund for Animals said, however, "The police warned us to leave the island because they couldn't guarantee our safety." She complained that the group received little help from airport officials who "just stood around."

After a week in the ice, the ship broke into open water early Sunday morning. Just before her radios quit, the Canadian Coast Guard advised the Sea Shepherd to make port in Newfoundland, saying there was heavy ice between her and Sydney.

In Newfoundland, there reportedly is a \$100 bounty for the first man to put a bullet in the protest ship.

After a consultation on the bridge, the Sea Shepherd decided to ignore Coast Guard warnings and steamed on. In fact, she encountered little ice on the rest of her voyage.

The ship plans to wait in Sydney until she can retrieve the arrested members of her crew, several of whom are vital to her operation.

Volunteers filled in as best they could to keep the ship sailing.

One of the men arrested, Paul Watson, said the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Canadian Fishery Officers had been "very brutal and unnecessarily hostile."

He said he had been kept on deck in the frigid air for three hours after he had fallen in the water during a melee on the ice as the party from the Sea Shepherd was spraying infant harp seals with a red dye.

Hunters prefer the white fur of newborn seals. Conservationists protest that the seals are clubbed with baseball bats and sometimes skinned alive.



TARGET: The annual Canadian seal cull has begun with battles between protestors and hunters. Here, a relaxed seal is safe in captivity.

Nuclear safety trial to hear U.S. worker

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 12 (AP) — A former Kerr-McGee Corp. supervisor who is critical of the company's nuclear safety record was scheduled to open the third full day of testimony Monday in the \$11.5 million Karen Silkwood plutonium contamination trial.

James Smith, 46, of Oklahoma, was expected to repeat his allegations that there were numerous incidents in which Kerr-McGee workers were contaminated with the highly radioactive element plutonium or were forced to work in contaminated areas.

Miss Silkwood was killed in a 1974 auto accident. Her survivors are suing Kerr-McGee claiming negligence because she was contaminated with plutonium, a highly radioactive element, in her suburban Oklahoma City apartment.

They allege that Kerr-McGee should have taken sufficient safety precautions to see that the nuclear

reactor fuel didn't escape from its processing plant.

Smith was hired by Kerr-McGee in 1969 after he had worked for 18 years at a nuclear weapons plant in Colorado. He was in charge of the liquid plutonium segment of Kerr-McGee's reactor fuel plant.

Last week, two atomic scientists, Dr. John Gofman and Dr. Edward Martell, criticized the federal government's nuclear regulators, claiming the agencies set alarmingly low safety standards.

Both men said there was enough plutonium in Miss Silkwood's lungs at the time of her death to cause cancer.

Miss Silkwood was reportedly to deliver documentation of Kerr-McGee safety lapses to a reporter at the time of her Nov. 13, 1974, fatal auto accident. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol concluded she fell asleep at the wheel, but nuclear industry critics say she may have been run off the road.

W. Germany worries on SALT's sidelines

BONN, March 12 (AP) — The threat to Western Europe posed by Soviet medium-range, nuclear-tipped missiles has spawned a debate in West Germany over detente and Bonn's relationship with Washington.

Both the opposition Christian Democratic Union and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party have expressed concern over deployment of Soviet SS-20s and other medium-range missiles, capable of wiping out every Western European capital.

The Bonn government and other European allies would like to see the SS-20s the subject of East-West negotiations along with other "gray zone" weapons which do not fall into the definition of strategic arms in the U.S.-Soviet SALT II deliberations.

According to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Soviets have 690 medium-range missiles aimed primarily at the West.

These include about 100 mobile SS-20s, each capable of delivering three nuclear warheads. The Soviets are believed to be increasing their SS-20 stockpile by about 50 a year.

If the SS-20s are not removed after negotiations, conservative Christian Democratic politicians would like to see the United States counter the threat by stationing on West German soil nuclear-tipped, Pershing II missiles aimed at the

Soviet Union.

Leading members of Schmidt's party fear this would anger Moscow that it would end detente and upset Bonn's efforts for better relations with East Germany and other Soviet bloc nations.

The Soviets have reportedly informed Bonn that it would have to reassess its relationship if such weapons were deployed in West Germany. The United States stations tactical nuclear weapons in West Germany but these are not capable of reaching Soviet territory.

The issue has attracted little public attention in the United States.

In West Germany which borders two Soviet bloc countries and lies only 800 kilometers from the Soviet Union, the issue is considered crucial.

Many West Germans, opposed to having their own nuclear weapons because of the country's past, question whether the United States would launch intercontinental ballistic missiles at the Soviet Union in response to an SS-20 attack on Western Europe.

West German leaders, still chafing over President Jimmy Carter's indecision over the neutron bomb are not confident of his leadership in what they see as a threat to their security.

In Washington, SALT talks also came under attack Sunday from senators representing opposing views.

Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) said he could not vote for it because it would only encourage the arms race, while Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) said he couldn't support it because it lacks adequate safeguards against Soviet cheating.

McGovern predicted the treaty would not draw the two-thirds vote required for ratification even he and others like him were to support it. He called it a "sham" that would encourage a full-fledged nuclear arms race.

Jackson said the treaty being negotiated would not be satisfactory to those sharing his views unless verification of Soviet compliance was as reliable and verifiable.

Husband in U.S. takes up cause

Vietnamese mother a victim of red tape

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. March 12 (AP) — For four years, a Vietnamese woman pleaded with the Communist government in her native country to allow her four sons to join her. For the last year, she knew she was dying.

Now Kim Ngoc Gonzalez, 45, is dead of kidney failure. Her sons, Thanh, Hai, Khanh and Hiep, whom she last saw after her wedding in 1973 to an American serviceman, were to have arrived at San Francisco International Airport in February. They never did.

George Gonzalez has taken up his dead wife's struggle.

"When I married my wife, she asked me to love her children and I accepted," said Gonzalez. "They are like my own to me."

"The last thing she asked me was to do all I could to get them to America. I loved Kim very much and I will do it, no matter what it takes."

Gonzalez, a cook at San Quentin State Prison here, remembers how the boys' arrival was anticipated. "She was so very happy they were coming at last," he said. "No one could ever look forward to anything as much as she did to being with those boys again. Oh, she loved those boys."

A State Department official told Gonzalez on Feb. 20 that because of red tape with the Vietnamese government the boys, aged 11 to 17, would not be arriving as expected. There was "some error in the papers," Gonzalez

recalled Sunday. It was then, he said, that his wife's condition — first diagnosed in April 1978 — began to deteriorate. Two weeks later, she died.

"She went into a deep depression and no longer seemed to respond to treatment," said her physician, Dr. Marc Lambert.

Gonzalez met his wife while serving in the army in Vietnam. They married and came to the

United States in 1973.

The boys, children of Mrs. Gonzalez's first marriage, were then enrolled in a Catholic boarding school and the decision was made not to interrupt their education.

South Vietnam fell in April 1975. The new regime closed religious schools and, according to Gonzalez, sent the children into the streets to fend for themselves.

Gonzalez said he sent the boys \$4,000 but the new authorities

'They'd mess the place up'

U.S. white-only laundry under attack

STAR CITY, Ark. March 12 (AP) — The city council in this tiny Arkansas town was to consider an anti-discrimination ordinance at its meeting Monday following a "wash-in" at a coin-operated laundry whose owner refuses to admit blacks.

Nineteen black adults and children, carrying laundry baskets, demonstrated on Saturday outside the laundry, which has a sign on its doors reading "white only."

The owner, W.L. Goodwin, locked the doors of the one-room, concrete block building and refused to talk with protesters or reporters. But he did admit white customers.

The protest was prompted by a federal civil suit filed against

Goodwin last May by the North Lincoln County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Ruth Teel, local NAACP president, said the wash-in was organized because the court action was "taking so long."

In a deposition filed last August in connection with the suit, Goodwin said he would not let blacks use his washing machines "because they would mess the place up," according to Philip Kaplan of Little Rock, an attorney for Mrs. Teel.

Goodwin owns two coin-operated laundries in Star City and both have "white only" signs on their doors. The protest was held at a laundry where goodwin was working.

"If a court orders him to keep it open, then by gum we'll enforce

it," Mayor Robert Morrison said after the demonstration.

He said he had been advised by the city attorney that he could not do anything because the matter is pending in court.

But he promised the protesters he would check the possibility of enacting an ordinance to prohibit racial discrimination in businesses, and said it would be brought up at the council meeting.

"I don't worry about color myself. If it weren't for them, I wouldn't be able to keep going," Morrison said. He owns the Dollar General Store in this community of about 2,000 persons, about 60 miles southeast of Little Rock.

Morrison estimated that about 20 percent of the residents are black.



HAPPY ARTIST: Georgia native son Ray Charles rocks to the ovation he received March 7 from joint session of the Georgia Legislature in Atlanta. The assembly made his version of "Georgia on My Mind" the state song after his performance. (AP photo)

Ask journal to withdraw suit

Scientists protest bomb article

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP) — A national group of scientists has asked "The Progressive" magazine to halt plans for publishing an article on the workings of hydrogen bombs and to withdraw from a press-freedom battle with the government, the group's director said Sunday.

Even without publication, substantial damage has been done already to the cause of keeping nuclear weapons under control, said Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists. With the information's existence now highly publicized, it could eventually surface through "anyone with a mimeograph machine," he said.

Stone said the group told editors of the Madison, Wiscon-

sin, magazine in a telegram. "Your effort to publish an article whose draft title was: How a Hydrogen Bomb Works" is not in the interests of nonproliferation, but quite the reverse."

"A good deal of the damage may be irrevocable since there is a possibility that some other press organizations will secure and reprint any deletions you might make," the telegram continued.

Last Thursday, a U.S. district court judge in Milwaukee issued a 10-day restraining order against publication of the article and accompanying drawings which a Justice Department suit said "would help other nations develop thermonuclear weaponry and injure the United States."

The magazine's editor, Edwin

Knoll, has said "the project is" opposed to militarism, has also said the proposed "contains some technical information which, if you were a power, would show you how it (build a bomb). But the powers already have that information."

Stone would not say whether any members of the federal government have seen the proposed article, but he said that in general, "it is like this have no redeeming value."

He said the group, formed in 1946 as the Federation of Scientists, represents thousands of scientists, including the Nobel Prize winners in the United States. Its aim, he said, is to work for arms control and disarmament.

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Nationalists may force Callaghan to call elections

LONDON March 12 (AP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan faces the threat of the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists joining forces with Conservative and Liberal Parties to bring down his administration over the home rule question.

The two Nationalist factions warned Callaghan at the weekend they will force a vote of no confidence in the government before the end of the month unless he guarantees to give limited home rule to Scotland.

Government sources reported Callaghan will hold emergency sessions with his cabinet this week, but there appeared little he can do.

The Scottish National Party (SNP) has 11 members in the 635-seat House and the Welsh Plaid Cymru three.

The opposition Conservative Party is eager to topple the government by capitalizing on Labor's lost popularity after months of industrial strife. With the Liberals it has 294 seats.

The Nationalist move gave Callaghan little room to maneuver and raised the possibility that he will lose the threatened vote of confidence and have to call a general election at a time when he least wants it.

For the last two years, Callaghan has limped along only through a series of deals with the Liberals, the Nationalist parties and a prickly group of assorted Northern Ireland members.

He kept the Nationalists on his side by promising semi-autonomy

Belfast torture alleged

LONDON, March 12, (AP) — A police surgeon has claimed on television that Northern Ireland police have ill-treated at least 150 suspected terrorists at an interrogation center.

The British government dismissed the charge as "one-sided" but said it would "probably" be investigated.

Dr. Robert Irwin said on the commercial network's current affairs program "Weekend World" he believed about 20 detectives were responsible for the brutality at the tightly-guarded center in Belfast.

Irwin has worked at Belfast's Castlebar police barracks, the Royal Ulster Constabulary's main interrogation center in Northern Ireland, for three years examining prisoners.

The government's Northern Ireland office commented, "this predictable one-sided program takes a set of allegations by a doctor, adds to them a set of opinions by lawyers and comes up with another thinly disguised attack on the RUC."

An official, who in accordance with normal British practice declined to be named, said the program failed to mention the violation of human rights embodied in terrorist murders, torture, bombings and maimings. The views of many doctors and lawyers "who hold views contrary to those expressed in the program" were not reflected.

But he said the government had a duty to investigate such allegations and would therefore "probably" look into the charges.

At least 200 feared dead in Himalayan avalanches

NEW DELHI, March 12, (Agencies) — Rescue workers battled Monday to reach villages cut off by avalanches that killed at least 200 people in two remote Himalayan valleys, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

While troops and police struggled on the ground to reach more than 500 people trapped by freak snowfalls and avalanches, Indian air force helicopters dropped food and essential supplies to the villages.

Officials coordinating rescue operations in the Himalach Pradesh capital of Simla feared air avalanches could add to the toll.

The avalanches, which followed days of heavy snowfall, buried Lahaul Valley in the northern state of Himachal Pradesh under 5 to 6 meters of snow and cut a path of destruction, injuring an undisclosed number, reports said.

An official said the exact number of deaths would be known only when rescue parties reach the remote villages in the sparsely populated valley. The administra-

for Scotland and Wales. That strategy collapsed March 1 when Welsh electors voted overwhelmingly against home rule in a referendum and the Scots registered only a half-hearted "yes."

The Scottish vote for home rule was only 32.8% — far short of the 40 per cent Parliament required.

That poses a dilemma for Callaghan. If he does not push through home rule for the Scots he alienates the Nationalists. If he tries to bulldoze devolution for Scotland through the house, he faces a revolt by at least 40 anti-devolution Labour backbenchers, who together with the Conservatives, could defeat him.

Callaghan's only hope of ducking a no-confidence vote is to convince the Scottish Nationalists that they stand less chance of securing home rule under the anti-devolution Conservatives than with a Labor administration.

Political commentators have noted that with Nationalist passions high and the Conservatives scenting an election victory "pure reason ... no longer holds sway" in Parliament.



DEFECTOR: Former NATO secretary Ursel Lorenz is interviewed by East German television after she defected to the East last week. Miss Lorenz has alleged that NATO has plans for launching an atomic attack on Eastern Europe. (AP photo)

Foreign expert's secretary

German deputy's aide defects

BERLIN March 12 (AP) — A "confidential secretary" for a prominent West German politician has crossed into East Germany and asked for political

asylum the state news agency ADN said Sunday.

Inge Goliath, who worked for conservative Werner Marx in Bonn, arrived in East Germany

Saturday with her husband, Wolfgang, the agency said.

Their request for political asylum was being considered by responsible East German authorities, ADN said, without further elaboration.

Marx is a foreign policy expert of the Christian Democratic Union in the West German parliament. He has been a parliamentary deputy since 1965.

There was no immediate comment from the CDU or the West German government on the case.

There was also no immediate indication that the case is linked with the recent defection of East German intelligence officer Werner Siller whose disclosures have led to the arrest of 11 suspected East German agents in West Germany.

Earlier this week, police arrested a woman secretary at the CDU party headquarters on suspicion of spying for East Germany.

West German Chief Public Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said Sunday Siller's disclosures could lead to the unmasking of more Communist spies in West Germany. ADN reported last Tuesday that a confidential secretary on the executive staff of NATO headquarters in Brussels defected to East Germany.

Ursel Lorenz, 40, an 11-year employee at NATO, has since accused the Western military alliance of planning atomic warfare against the Soviet bloc in statements from East Berlin.

West German authorities announced Thursday they have recently unmasked 22 suspected Communist spies and have leads on about 15 others in a massive crackdown on espionage.

Many of the suspects were identified by Siller who he fled to West Berlin Jan. 19 with secret files, authorities said.

Riots flare in Basque country

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 12, (R) — Riot police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs to disperse left-wing Basques demonstrating in support of Basque separatists jailed outside the troubled northern region.

Official sources said five policemen were injured Sunday when several hundred demonstrators stoned police from behind barricades of parked cars and building materials.

Elsewhere in the Basque country, nationalists occupied the town halls of Renteria, Irún and Eibar to back the jailed separatists.

The protests were called in support of more than 100 prisoners alleged to belong to the Marxist Basque terrorist group ETA. They are held in a maximum security jail at Soria.

The ETA suspects are demanding amnesty and immediate concessions such as a transfer to a Basque prison and the removal of riot police guarding them. The San Sebastian demonstration was called by left-wing pressure groups and political parties, including the Herri Batasuna (Union of the People) coalition which won four parliamentary seats in Spain's general election earlier this month.

At least two of the successful candidates joined the protest.

Senator-elect Miguel Castells said he was beaten by police despite identifying himself.

Herri Batasuna is supported by ETA's military wing, which has killed at least 19 people this year.

The latest victims of Spain's escalating violence were buried Sunday — a municipal chief shot dead Friday in Zazain and a police inspector killed in a gunbattle Saturday in Madrid.

Soviet youths reportedly face jail for demonstration

MOSCOW, March 12, (AP) — A Soviet court has ordered two young men to undergo psychiatric tests after they shouted slogans against the communist Party while riding on a Moscow subway train, dissident sources reported. They could later go to jail.

They said Sunday Sergei Ermolayev, 19, a student, and Igor Poliakov, 24, also faced criminal charges of "malicious hooliganism" for disturbing public order. These charges carry a maximum penalty of five years in prison.

According to the dissidents, the chief prosecution witness in the case was a retired KGB security



MUSICAL CARTER: President Jimmy Carter's sister, Gloria Spann, free on personal recognizance bond after being charged with illegal playing of the harmonica in a restaurant in Americus, Georgia. (AP photo)

Pretoria claims over 12 guerrilla bases destroyed

WINDHOEK, March 12 (AP) — South African security forces destroyed more than a dozen Namibian guerrilla bases in less than 60 hours of attacks inside Angola and Zambia last week, Maj. Gen. Jannie Geldenhuys, the commanding officer in Namibia, said Monday.

A joint army-air force operation against SWAPO bases was launched last Tuesday, after an increase in "terrorist" activity against the local northern Namibian population and two attacks on army bases in the area. Geldenhuys said.

"This confirms the suspicion that terrorists have recently embarked on planned mobilization southwards."

Since the South African raids, "no terrorist incidents against the people of Ovambo" have been reported," he said. "But during the night of March 10, security forces captured two terrorists near Ondangwa with large caches of explosives in their possession."

The South African incursions into states allowing bases for the South-West Africa People's Organization followed the latest snag in the U.N. plan for universal elections and a U.N.-supervised transition to independence in Namibia.

The plan broke down again just after Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had called for a March 5 agreement by South Africa and SWAPO to a March 15 ceasefire deadline.

Geldenhuys said there were no casualties to the South African forces, and losses to the enemy could not be officially confirmed.

But a statement from the Zambian government last week said at least 40 guerrillas died in the operation and a number were wounded.

Security forces encountered a large number of newly erected SWAPO bases close to the border in Angola, he said.

"This confirms the suspicion that terrorists have recently embarked on planned mobilization southwards."

Since the South African raids, "no terrorist incidents against the people of Ovambo" have been reported," he said. "But during the night of March 10, security forces captured two terrorists near Ondangwa with large caches of explosives in their possession."

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8-month-old girl

74th baby dies of Naples disease

NAPLES, March 12 (AP) — An eight-month-old girl died Monday of the "mystery disease" that has killed at least 74 infants in Naples in 13 months.

Doctors at the Santobono Pediatric Hospital said Maria Grazia Maisto, of nearby Acerra, died from "viral respiratory complications."

Sunday the disease claimed its 73rd known victim, when doctors at the Santobono Hospital said Laura Madonna, 10 months, from nearby San Sebastiano succumbed after developing the same "viral respiratory complications."

Two other infants died at the hospital over Saturday night of what doctors described as bronchial pneumonia. The victims were Vincenzo Triglia, four

months, and Salvatore Sarracino, five months.

Maria Grazia Acerra had earlier been understood in a coma with symptoms of the influenza-type disease.

The Italian Army has been disinfecting schools, buildings and streets in slum areas of Naples, a city of 2.8 million. Officials have blamed unsanitary and overcrowded conditions for contributing to the spread of the disease.



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Carter's speech

The following is the partial text of President Carter's speech to the Israeli Knesset Monday.

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, distinguished members of the Knesset and friends:

For the past twenty-four hours I have been writing different versions of this speech. I have discarded the speech of despair, I have discarded the speech of glad tidings and celebration. I have decided to deliver the speech of concern and caution and hope.

I've come to Cairo and also here to Jerusalem to try to enhance the bold, brave and historic efforts of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, and to demonstrate that the United States of America is as determined as these two leaders are, to create lasting peace and friendship between Egypt and Israel and to put an end to war and the threat of war throughout the Middle East.

In these past months, you've made enormous sacrifices, and you've taken great risks for peace. This sacred dedication to peace, born and fostered in Jerusalem and Cairo, has given to men and women everywhere renewed sense of hope that human reason, good will and faith can succeed, and can break down barriers between peoples who in our lifetimes have only known war.

As Prime Minister Begin said at the Camp David summit, the agreements reached there proved that any problem can be solved when there is some and he repeated, — just some wisdom. Those are truthful, and also reassuring, words. I know from my intense personal involvement in these negotiations that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have not wavered from their expressed commitment to peace.

President Sadat told me in Cairo that he will let nothing stand in the way of our shared goal of finishing the treaty of peace, and of making it a living testament of friendship between the two neighboring peoples. I believe him, and I know in my heart that Prime Minister Begin and the government of Israel are no less fervently committed to the same noble objective. We have not yet fully met our challenge. Despite our unflinching determination, despite the extraordinary progress of the past six months, we still fall short.

It's now the sombre responsibility of us all to exert our energies and our imaginations once again to contemplate the tragedy of failure and the legitimate exultation — if we reach peace.

In this effort the support of the members of the Knesset will obviously be crucial. Our vision must be as great as our goal. Wisdom and courage are required of us all, and so too are practicality and realism. We must not lose this moment. We must pray as if everything depended on others and we must act as if everything depends on ourselves.

What kind of peace do we seek. Peace isn't an absence of war. It is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, for confidence, for justice. Americans share that vision and will stand beside Israel to be sure that that vision is justified.

In Egypt I saw vivid evidence of this longing for peace among the Egyptian people, millions of them, but like you they worry about the uncertainties. Like you they hope to banish forever the enmity that has existed between the neighbors, the permanent neighbors, of Egypt and Israel. Like you they want this peace, and like you they want it to be real, and not just a sham peace.

I understand all too well that historic decisions are seldom easy, seldom without pain. Benjamin Franklin, who negotiated the treaty of peace between England and America after our own war of independence, once said that he had never seen a peace made, even the most advantageous, that was not censured as inadequate. Throughout the peace process, both Israel and Egypt have understood that no treaty can embody every aim of both nations. What a treaty can do, what it can do far better than the fragile status quo, and infinitely better than the insidious tensions that will hinder if our efforts are further stalled or fail, is to protect the vital interests of both Israel and Egypt and open up the possibility of peace for all the states and all the peoples of this troubled region.

Doubts are the stuff of great decisions but so are dreams. We're now at the very verge of turning Israel's eternal dream of peace into reality. I would not pretend that this reality will be free from further challenges. It will not. And better than most, the Jewish people know that life is seldom easy. But we must make this beginning, we must seize this precious opportunity.

Fifty-seven years ago the Congress of the United States of America committed itself to a Jewish homeland. Twenty six years later President Harry Truman recognized the new state of Israel eleven minutes after your nation was born. Seven presidents have believed and demonstrated that America's relationship with Israel is more than just a special relationship. It has been and it is a unique relationship. And it is a relationship which is inextricable, because it is rooted in the consciousness and the morals and the religion and the beliefs of the American people themselves.

Let me repeat what I said to Prime Minister Begin last year on the lawn of the White House, on the anniversary of the founding of the modern state of Israel, and I quote, "for thirty years we have stood at the side of the proud and the independent state of Israel." I can say without reservation as president of the United States that we will continue to do so, not just for another thirty years, but forever.

The people of the two nations are ready now for peace. The leaders have not yet proven that we are also ready for peace, enough to take a chance. We must persevere but with or without a peace treaty, the United States will always be at Israel's side. (AP)

"INFLATION AND THE TRADE BALANCE WOULDN'T BE SO BAD IF OUR ECONOMY HADN'T IMPROVED. HAPPILY, IT MAY STOP IMPROVING SOON — UNHAPPILY, BRINGING MORE UNEMPLOYMENT AND A BIGGER DEFICIT..."



Carter rolls the dice

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON — In deciding on a dramatic exercise in personal diplomacy with his trip to the Middle East, President Carter is taking perhaps the biggest political gamble of his presidency.

Carter is returning, symbolically, to the scene of his greatest triumph in office — the Camp David accords of last September — against the backdrop of a new wave of criticism of his performance that now centers on his conduct of foreign policy.

If the trip succeeds in achieving a breakthrough toward the long sought Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, it could give the president the kind of boost in public esteem and confidence that followed the Sunday night television spectacular at the climax of the Camp David summit. He needs such a boost now at least as much as he did then.

But a failure could not be glossed over. From the beginning of the Middle East peace process, it has been assumed, in the White House and elsewhere, that Carter would at least get credit for trying to solve what has been an unsolvable problem.

That is probably still true. But by travelling to the Middle East himself, the president is placing his personal prestige on the line at precisely the moment that his foreign policy successes and failures — as opposed to his intentions — have come under the harshest fire.

Whether it's fair or not, people in this country judge a president

on results," one presidential aide acknowledged in considering the risk the president is taking.

White House aides, reluctant to discuss political consequences and insisting that political considerations played no role in the president's decision to travel to Cairo and Jerusalem, nonetheless concede that the stakes are high for Carter.

"It's a gamble," one official said shortly after the trip was announced. "It raises expectations, focuses attention on this act at this time. The very fact that he is going highlights it. If the trip does not result in success, expectations will fall even further than they might have otherwise."

"Politically," the official added, "the safest thing would have been for Carter to come out of the meeting with (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin and put a little distance between himself and the problem — a little distance between himself and Begin and (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat. I think the downside is great."

Another official said: "He's always been willing to take personal and political risks. He did it at the first Camp David, but this is certainly one of the biggest risks he's ever taken. The consequences of failures are most serious for the Middle East, but he's clearly putting his prestige on the line."

The risks in the venture for Carter are extremely high not only because of his decision to conduct it personally — "You don't have to get your hands dirty over there,

you could try to run it from here," as one administration official said — but because there are no illusions in the White House that this will be the last chance to salvage a treaty from the Camp David accords.

Acknowledging this, one senior official said, "That was clearly going to be the case anyway. The question is would we allow it to fall apart by itself or take one last dramatic shot."

"The feeling around here is that time is not on our side," another official said in explaining a decision Carter apparently made with little if any consultation with aides. "The feeling is that Sadat is neither fish nor fowl. He doesn't have a peace treaty and he is not any longer a leader of the Arab world. He can't remain like that forever."

It is doubtful, after all that has happened and is likely to happen in the next few days, that Carter will ever be able to put much distance between himself and Sadat and Begin. By his own frequent testimony, he has devoted more time to the Middle East peace process than to any other single issue. He is indelibly identified with its outcome, whatever that may be. His aides doubt he has given that much thought.

"Carter is a strange sort of fellow," one of them said. "He's not giving politics any consideration now on anything. That's the way he is and you've got to be true to yourself ... It's both a great political attribute and a weakness."

—(WP)

Future ways in Iran

By Jonathan C. Randal

TABRIZ, IRAN — Is it possible that this ancient trading city near the Soviet border, which last year set a nationwide pattern of unfolding violence for an eventually triumphant revolution, is again leading the way?

Returning after a year's absence, a foreign visitor is struck by the same regional bent that once caused thousands of religious Tahrir Muslims to smash banks and movie theaters along the nearly ten-kilometer main thoroughfare.

Then it was called Pahlavi in honour of the now departed dynasty. Now it bears the name of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the symbol of Iran's revolt.

But pictures of the home town ayatollah, Kazem Shariatmadari, vastly outnumber Khomeini's throughout the province. That in itself is a clue to the notion that at least part of the motivation behind last year's rampage was to protest against the suppression of their rights as the largest minority in what Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi used to call the Iranian empire.

The Azerbaijanis, a people of Turkish descent who also live in adjoining regions of Turkey and the Soviet Union, were still viewed with suspicion for their short-lived, ill-fated adventure at the end of World War II in running a Moscow-backed autonomous republic.

Even today, a great deal more Turkic appears to be spoken today in Tabriz than Persian, which the Shah imposed as the national language.

For the first time in more than a

generation a Turkic-language newspaper is being published here. Under the Shah's policy of Persian language dominance, newspapers, magazines and books from neighboring Turkey were prohibited.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — but not Turkey — were allowed to maintain cultural centers here.

Ayatollah Ghazi Tabataba'i, a small, frail man in his 70s who was jailed for his anti-Shah beliefs, now administers the province. He claims to talk daily by telephone with Khomeini and reflects the Azerbaijanis' innate suspicion of the Soviet Union.

Asked about the presence of the orthodox pro-Moscow Communist Party, the Marxist Fedayeen and Mojahideen guerrillas on the Tahrir University campus, the gray-bearded cleric showed little enthusiasm.

"The Fedayeen are free to do whatever they want providing they do not flout Islamic rules. The Mojahideen are working with the clergy," he said in a thin piping voice, "but people here do not like either organization because their symbols (variations of the hammer and sickle) look like the Russian flag."

The ayatollah's militia, made up principally of American-educated Air Force warrant officers called Homafas, last week arrested a group of Fedayeen and confiscated their weapons and ammunition before releasing them. No such move against the leftists is known to have occurred elsewhere in the country.

At almost the same time revolutionaries were overthrowing the last traces of the monarchy

four weeks ago in Tehran, reports of heavy fighting filtered through from Tabriz. Three days of non-stop violence claimed at least 700 lives, the reports insisted.

It turns out that the only fighting involved Air Force troops storming two police stations in which three of their number were killed. The radio and television station said to have been under attack. did, however, broadcast the names, addresses and automobile license plate numbers of suspected members of Savak, the secret police.

How many Savakagons were arrested, wounded or killed in the ensuing manhunt is not known, but the radio at one point conceded that it had made a revolutionary error when it apologized to the bereaved family of a man whose name was on the wanted list, but who turned out to have had nothing to do with Savak.

Driving through the fertile Azerbaijan plains, set off by snowcapped mountains, an impression of relative order emerges. Roadblocks manned by revolutionaries in civilian clothes are negotiated thanks to passes issued by the all-powerful Tahrir Khomeini Committee which, in effect, runs the province.

Some army outfits are sloppy, reflecting the general demoralization which overcame the Shah's failed hufark. Others seem unscathed, as witness the reveille scene with smartly turned out troops saluting the flag. The only difference was that the flag was not the red, white and green national emblem, but the green flag of Islam. —(WP)

A Chinese growth catalyst

By John Palmer

BRUSSELS — The entry of China into the world economy could give as big an impetus to international economic growth as did Marshall aid reconstruction for Europe in the years after the Second World War. This was the forecast made by the president of the Common Market Commission, Roy Jenkins, speaking in Brussels after his official visit to China.

Speaking about China's overall global strategy, particularly in the light of the continuing war in Vietnam, Jenkins said that it was "possible that Western calls for restraint have more impact with the Chinese leaders than may appear on the surface." Confirming that he had handed over a message from the nine EEC countries expressing concern over the Vietnam fighting and calling for the withdrawal of occupying forces from both Vietnam and Cambodia, Jenkins said, "The Chinese leaders took note of what I said without comment."

The Commission president said that from his conversation with the Chinese Prime Minister, Hua Kuo-Feng and other leaders, they were more concerned about Vietnam's alliance with the Soviet Union than with Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia. "I got the message from them that the military operation in Vietnam was limited in time and in space, said Jenkins. They stressed they were not seeking territorial advantage though in the light of subsequent events they may be finding it more difficult to plan their withdrawal from Vietnam."

Jenkins also revealed that he had cautioned the Chinese leaders not to risk alienating third world countries by pursuing the strategy of an "anti-hegemonic" alliance against the Soviet Union of China, the United States, the EEC and the developing countries. He also said that China should do nothing which had the result of making Vietnam a source of global "instability" in the future as it had so often been in the past.

Asked about how the recent dramatic changes in China's internal political situation had affected its view of the outside world, Jenkins said there was less emphasis of criticism of the internal political regime in the Soviet Union and less verbal abuse of Soviet leaders. He said that China's clear desire for closer links with the countries

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of the Common Market was not purely a matter of anti-Soviet foreign policy but was influenced by economic factors.

Referring to the Chinese government's determination to develop the economy, Jenkins said that Chinese imports might jump from about \$10 billion a year at present to between \$25 and \$30 billion by 1985. "I feel that the world economy urgently needs a major new impetus to faster growth and China could prove a major element in this direction."

Jenkins said that the EEC planned to help China to plan a balanced growth in trade as well as with scientific and technological training, but he warned that there were a number of concrete trade problems, notably in the field of textiles, where the EEC faced difficulties. China's desire to export coal, is also seen as a problem for the EEC.

A major international Chinese trade exhibition is to be held in Brussels in the early summer of 1980 with help from the EEC commission. The Chinese also revealed that they were planning to build a big international trade center in Peking which would be open to European as well as Japanese exporters. —(G)

Africa's locust invasion

By Alastair Matheson

ISIOLO, KENYA —

Kenya's armed forces are on alert all along the northeastern border waiting for an invasion which, if it cannot be beaten back, could wreck the country's agriculture — its economic mainstay — and bring famine to most of East Africa.

The invaders are locusts, millions upon millions of them steadily sweeping down on the prevail-

ing wind from the Ogaden desert, where proper control measures have not been taken since fighting began a year ago between Ethiopian and Somali forces.

Repeated warnings over the past six months have failed to alert many countries in North Africa and Southwest Asia to the real magnitude of the threat steadily building up in inaccessible places like the Ogaden. Not nearly enough has been done and some countries have even been keeping

quiet about locust infestations, fearing it could mean a loss of prestige and unpopularity with their neighbors.

Due to the fact that there has been no serious plague of the desert locust for nearly 20 years, most countries have allowed their control operations to run down; most of the veteran "locust fighters" have retired or gone into other occupations and equipment has rusted or disintegrated throughout the long lull. —(OFNS)

saudi press review

"It is just a matter of time before the Soviet Union gives the go ahead for the conquest of North Yemen as a step towards closing the ring around the oil wells in this part of the world," according to "Al-Medina."

"The aim of the recent South Yemeni attack on the North was: — A trial balloon to test the strength of the North Yemeni forces along the borders and to put South Yemeni subversion cells inside the North on the alert."

"To serve notice to the West particularly the United States, that the dominant powers in the Arabian Peninsula are outside the region."

The paper said that "the gravest mistake made by the states of the

Peninsula was allowing foreign and destructive ideologies to take root in the area. In the end, Aden turned into a cat's paw for foreign intervention which should never have been allowed in the first place."

"Can the U.S. Fifth Fleet prevent the Cuban and East Germans from sweeping through North Yemen? Will the Arab troops that President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen says he will seek stem the tide of Marxism? Impossible. If troops and arms or millions of dollars could do anything, they might have saved the Shah."

"What is needed instead, is stable conditions and national unity in North Yemen. But these

cannot be attained without a competent leadership that springs from and represents the people. The country needs a strong hand to shake it vigorously so that it may become an impenetrable fortress for the Peninsula and not an easy prey for invaders."

Another "Al-Medina" writer complained bitterly of the municipal "violations groups which arbitrarily stop construction on the flimsiest excuses."

"These groups are concerned with violations of the building permits and can order a contractor or owner to halt construction work by confiscating some of the tools used on site. At times it may be four days before construction resumes with the contractor bear-

ing the cost," the writer said. He called on the municipal authorities to review the regulations and "make them easier and more logical for the benefit of builders and contractors."

"It won't be surprising if President Carter returns to Washington empty-handed because of increasing Israeli intransigence," according to "Okaz."

"The Arabs view the problem as a matter of rights denied while Israel considers it a matter of power and influence. As long as it has the power, it feels under no obligation to seek peace."

"President Carter should have started the right way," the paper said "by withholding the stream of weapons that the U.S. is giving

Israel so that the two sides may then speak the same language."

The Palestinians that President Carter has been referring to are confined to the Arab population of the occupied West Bank and Gaza and not the three million others," "Al-Riyadh" said.

"This is Carter's mistake and he has all along disregarded the advice of his friends who made it plain to him that his approach and preconceptions about the region are distorted. But he continued to follow the same old plan and in the process gambling not only with world peace but with American interests as well. He has already changed or amended his plans seven times according to some reports but they are not going to

deliver the desired peace unless they tackle the roots of the problem," the paper added.

Commenting on the Kuwaiti government decision to introduce compulsory military service, "Al-Bilad" said "it is necessary to introduce the service throughout the Gulf and the rest of the Arab world because:

— The Gulf region, on account of its wealth will always attract trouble by Communists and Zionists. Although there is no threat at present, we should be ready for any eventuality; — Zionism in the region shall always represent a menacing expansionist element and it is wise to be ready to confront it at any time."

Kairouan, and the memories of Mecca

By Jim Landers

KAIROUAN, Tunisia — In 70 A.D., less than 40 years after the death of Prophet Muhammad, the growing Arab Empire reached its apex in this clay delta beneath the Atlas Mountains and founded a model for the conquest of Africa. It is easy to imagine that the Arab conquest played a role in selecting the site. Like Mecca, Kairouan sits well back from the sea, (about 80 kilometers to the coast). It is sheltered on two sides by mountains. A wadi bounds it at the third — usually no more than a reminder of streaming waters, but sometimes rising to torrential floods.

Within the city's boundaries, the center is a great, thick-walled mosque, named now in honor of the Arab commander who founded Kairouan — Okba Ibn Nafaa. The existing mosque dates at 1,000 years, and is one of the most curious architectural masterpieces in the Mediterranean sea. The soldiers who built Kairouan scoured the countryside to 150 kilometers distant in search of stone and other materials for the mosque, and they came back with more than 600 columns and capitals from the Roman ruins of Tunisia.

Legend records that Okba Ibn Nafaa chose Kairouan for his Islamic fort when a spring opened the site, revealing a gold cup lost long before in Mecca. The spring was said to be fed by Mecca's holy well of Zamzam.

Capping all this reminiscence of Mecca, Kairouan and much of the rest of Tunisia bring to mind the most idyllic Arabian landscapes of Tunisia is green, once with palm trees, now with date palms, jessamine, wheat and hundreds of wildflowers that blossom all during the year. The lush countryside and mingling streams readily bring to mind a vision of heaven-on-earth, sought which must have occurred to the Arab legions well versed in the revelations of the Holy Quran.

Kairouan is the heart of Arab Tunisia. About 40,000 people live here today, beside from the tourism influence much as they have for centuries by farming the land, backing bricks yielded up by the clay soils and weaving the most beautiful carpets found anywhere west of Iran.

History records that Okba Ibn Nafaa gathered his forces at Kairouan when his westward advance was halted by the Berbers, the native peoples of the



The Roman columns and capitals of the Great Mosque.

Maghreb who resisted the Arab invaders from strongholds in the Atlas. In another 40 years, however, the Berbers adopted Islam and readily joined the Arab armies.

It was the soldiers of Kairouan who swept across the Maghreb to the Atlantic, then marched north to Gibraltar and across Andalus. They easily pushed out the Byzantines entrenched in Northern Tunisia, capturing (and destroying, for the third time in history) Carthage.

The civil wars of the Arab empire raged through Kairouan, as did the enthusiastic independence of the recently-converted Berbers. In 1057 A.D., Kairouan was sacked by the Beni Hilal, sent by the Fatimids of Cairo who established their own new city in Egypt as the Arab capital of Africa. Kairouan evolved from that point as a religious retreat and a center of learning, while northern Tunisia dealt with the battles of the crusades and invasions from Spain and Turkey.

History is inescapable everywhere in Tunisia. It grabs even the poorly informed tourist with riddles about this peculiar country. Phoenician, Roman, Greek, Vandal, Byzantine, Arab, Ottoman and French influences and ancestors can be seen throughout the northern half of the country, always interspersed with the Berbers. The Berbers remain dominant in the South, Tunisia's "gateway to the Sahara," still living largely as sheep-herding nomads.

The museums and hillside hold no less than three millennia of art and architecture. Even the "sun, surf and sand" tourists along Tunisia's 1,300-kilometer Mediterranean shore cannot help but notice the Roman capitals in the gardens, the wall tiles (often painted by Persian artisans with the Arab armies) so much like Roman mosaics and the thick woolen carpets of the hotels.

Ninety-nine per cent of Tunisia's population is Muslim. There are two distinct types of minarets: square, of those of the Maliki school of Koranic law; and octagonal, which represents the Hanafite school. Imam Malik himself was from Kairouan, according to Tunisian tourist officials.

The Great Mosque of Kairouan predates both schools. It is built much as a huge citadel, with massively thick walls ringed by turret-like walls. The minaret is as much a watch tower as a place to call the worshipful to prayer.

Within its walls, the mosque of Okba Ibn Nafaa houses a great courtyard, tilted slightly over the centuries by the shifting ground.

The corridors beneath the walls opening into the courtyard and high-ceilinged prayer room are an engineer's compliment to utility. Each of the more than 600 columns and capitals inside is Roman, brought from here as far away as Carthage (and before that, from Sicily and Italy). The capitals are from Roman banks, temples and baths.

This architectural recycling of history combines the traditional Arab unity of arches and cupolas with asymmetrical lengths of Rome cut or propped upwards to fit their purpose. The instability of Kairouan's water table, did not escape the builders, either. The columns inside the prayer room are separated from their capitals by heavy planks of wood, giving a flexibility to the roof as the floor

gradually shifts. Kairouan is also the site of the Mosque of the Barber, the site of the remains of one Sidi Sabeel, said to be a companion of the Prophet who brought with him to Tunisia some of the strands from Muhammad's beard. The mosque was rebuilt in the 17th Century, and contains some of the most splendid Arabesques and decorative tiles found anywhere in the Arab world.

The mosque is also home to hundreds of carpets woven by the women of Kairouan. It is a tradition in the city that a woman's first carpet is given as an offering to the Mosque of the Barber.

"You will see in the carpets much of what you see in the tiles and ceilings of the mosque," explained one guide. "In earlier times, one of the only places where women would go outside of the home was the mosque. It inspired many of the designs in their carpets."

Carpet-weaving is still a big industry for the women of Kairouan. Although the bulk of the weaving is done in the outskirts of the city, one section of Kairouan's carpet souk is set aside so that tourists can see how the rugs are actually made. The larger types are made usually by women working in teams, while smaller ones are crafted individually.

The current price for the highest quality of these carpets is 40 Tunisian dinars per square meter (about \$100). The carpet souk, as opposed to the myriad leather, brass, sweets and textile souks of the city, begins to really come alive late in the afternoon, when the women bring in their carpets for sale to the shopkeepers.

Kairouan has four hotels and a youth hostel and is a short drive from many of Tunisia's more popular tourist centers, including Hammamet, Monastir, Sousse and Tunis itself. There is a museum of Islamic art in the city, as well as a national Artisan Center (a good place to stop, both for purchases and as a pricing guide for later excursions in the souk, where the Tunisians always start the bargaining with an inflated price). Arabic is universal, followed by French and, to a much lesser degree, German and English. It is difficult to envision anyone having trouble negotiating the city in any language, however, for the Tunisians pride themselves on making tourists welcome.



The minaret of the great Mosque in Kairouan.

Tunisian Festival opens in Jeddah

JEDDAH — The Hotel Al Salam Meridien here is hosting a Tunisian Festival this week featuring foods, music and tourist information nightly about the North African country.

Sponsored by Tunis Air and the Embassy of Tunisia, and with the patronage of Prince Fawaz Ibn Abdul Aziz, the governor of Mecca, the Festival's centerpiece will be a SR 70 per person buffet style dinner of Tunisian delicacies each evening beginning at 7:30 p.m.

The staple of most Tunisians is couscous, the semolina-based dish of many varieties that can range from an Italian-like lamb stew (couscous Sidi Ramdan) to a

boiled fillet of sole combination. There are many more different kinds of Tunisian foods, however, representing a potpourri of cultures and tastes.

Seafood — ranging from prawns to tuna — is an active sector of the Tunisian economy and palette. Lamb, of course, is featured in many dishes, as is beef. As a major wheat producer, Tunisia's cooks have concocted an array of pastries over the centuries as well. Oranges, dates and, above all, olives and olive oil are also important ingredients in Tunisian meals.

The festival coincides with a visit to the Kingdom by several representatives of the National Office of Tunisian Tourism

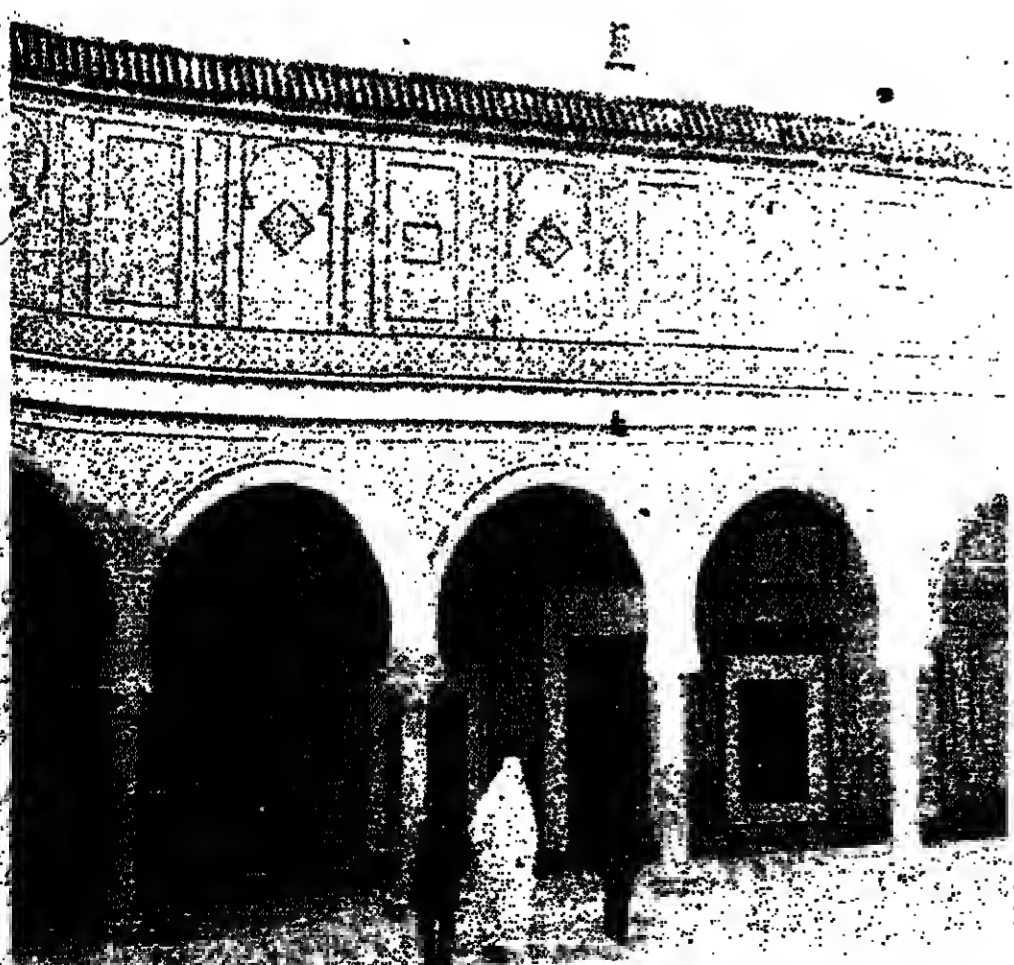
(ONTT), who are here to try and attract both Saudi tourists and tourism investors.

"The Tunisian Festival is not the first exhibition organized by the embassy in Saudi Arabia," said Kacem Bousmina, Tunisia's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. "But it is true that, in the domain of tourism, among the activities organized by the embassy and tourist organizations aimed at acquainting our Saudi brothers with our country, this exhibition will be the first of its kind."

The festival will last until March 18. Menus are to be prepared each evening by Tunisian chefs brought over to the Jeddah Meridien from the Meridien's Africa Hotel in Tunis.



Women of Kairouan working as a team to prepare wools for a large carpet.



Kairouan's ornate Mosque of the Barber, built in the 17th century.



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After a scolding, Carter readies a Mexican gas buy

By J. P. Smith
WASHINGTON — When United States and Mexican government negotiators sit down in the next several weeks to reopen natural gas talks the Carter

President Lopez Portillo will be pressing again for a high yet "fair" gas price, pegged to world oil prices — and a set of terms reminding Washington again of Mexico's own self-determination.

The U.S. delegation, a sub-cabinet cluster from the departments of State, Energy and the National Security Council, will be pressing to negotiate a "fair" price, one lower than Mexico had asked before. They will say that energy, trade and immigration issues — the grit of major obstacles between the two countries — are not linked. More important, however, there will be a new immediacy to complete a gas deal, a White House mandated effort to meld the discredited "good neighbor" policy with emerging realities of America's new "good customer" policy.

With no small measure of inevitability, a Mexican gas deal will be struck, President Lopez Portillo says. "The U.S. is our natural customer." And President Carter agreed during his 7 hours of private talks with the Mexican president last month.

What is critical about the shape the talks take is that their outcome could affect Mexico's willingness to produce and sell the United States not just gas, but some of its nearly 50 billion barrels of proven oil reserves.

For Carter personally, successfully completed gas talks will deflect gathering political fire the administration has drawn from across the political spectrum — from Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, and Rep. Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, to Sen. Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho — for not doing enough to bring Mexico's oil and gas to the United States.

The president's own political advisers are increasingly wary of the consequence of impressions lingering during the Iranian oil squeeze, of Schlesinger and Carter



LOPEZ PORTILLO: high in the saddle

turning back Mexico on gas — and the promise of Mexican oil — on "technicalities."

In a somewhat cheering tone, administration officials now say between the two countries. They also say that resumption of gas talks, which could begin shortly, is another positive sign of improving relations.

Government level talks on gas issues, or on oil, are somewhat rare. Such arrangements are generally left in the hands of the oil companies.

Last time, however, the talks came a cropper.

In August 1977 a six-company consortium headed by Tenneco agreed to buy 2 billion cubic feet of gas a day from Petrolucos Mexicanos, the Mexican state oil company, at a price indexed to the price of heating oil that then would have made it roughly \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet.

By December 1977, Schlesinger held talks with Pemex, essentially rejecting the terms of the sale, arguing that if the United States agreed it would lead to ratcheting upwards the price the United States pays Canada — about \$2.16 per thousand cubic feet — and that the price Mexico was asking was simply unfair, and too high to pay.

The Mexican pricing formula, which would have affected about 4 per cent of America's total gas consumption had the deal been approved, was also well in excess of what Carter and Schlesinger were then prepared to offer domestic producers in the national energy plan.

Beyond that, there were other factors. U.S. intelligence reports indicated that the Mexicans had no true economic choice other than selling to the United States, and that the hundreds of miles of 48-inch pipe that would carry gas from the Reforma fields to McAllen, Texas would pay for itself in less than 4 years.

One of Schlesinger's top aides, Leslie J. Goldman, consulted with Sen. Adlai Stevenson, Democrat of Illinois, who later introduced a measure in the Senate banning Export-Import Bank credits for the gas line.

The Mexicans were infuriated. President Portillo said, "I was left hanging by my paint brush." Lesser Mexican officials vilified Schlesinger in private.

Since then Schlesinger, under often heavy pressure from Congress, has said that the United States must accept a price tied to residual oil, something in the range of \$2.30 to \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet or above, but less than the heating oil price, now equal to about \$2.95 to \$3.15 per thousand cubic feet.

More recently, U.S. energy officials have opposed the Mexican gas deal because it could jeopardize the completion of the proposed \$12 billion Alaskan gas pipeline which both Carter and Schlesinger have strongly supported.

Carter's agreement to reopen the gas talks is a positive step, yet one that could quickly dissolve into failure. It also seems the only major proposal in the secret National Security Council Mexico study prepared for his visit that he acted upon.

While U.S. negotiators ponder the concessions they must make to complete the 110 kilometers of pipeline to hook up Mexican energy to American appetites they may well reflect on Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes' charge, "Mexico is a country, not an oil well." —(WP)

While Giscard foots opportunity's door

By Mariké Simons
MEXICO CITY — As French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing entered the presidential quarters of a Mexico City hotel last week, his first question was: Did President Carter stay here?

The answer was no. Security-conscious Americans had lodged Carter at the U.S. ambassador's home, he was told. But Giscard's question reflected his sensitivity to what was awaiting him: The comparisons that would be drawn between the French state visit here and the American, just two weeks before.

Pictures of Giscard and his wife were dangling from the same downtown trees where the Carters' portraits had been. The diplomatic corps was perched to check the size of the crowds, the warmth of the handshakes, the generosity of speech — those little telltale signs of stately onepmanship.

Like Carter, Giscard had his eyes on the vast pools of oil that flood much of underground Mexico. But there was a distinct advantage: Carter had already run the gamut of Mexico's new nationalism and self-assertion stemming from the oil. Giscard knew that President Jose Lopez Portillo, his Mexican host, was confident enough to have delivered an unprecedented public scolding of an American President. France's press had given it broad display.

In private, French officials conceded that they would be able to capitalize on Mexico's recent energy troubles with the United States and the latest wave of anti-Americanism.

Publicly Giscard poured an avalanche of flattery on Mexican heads singing, the praise of "the stability of (Mexican) political institutions, the might of its industrial development, the talent and imagination of its leaders."

Hinting at Mexico's historic and present troubles with the United States, Giscard said in a speech: "I have not come to settle discrepancies, since there are none between us. My visit is not even designed to rekindle the memories of a great common intellectual past, because those are engraved in the memory of our people."

"Splendid stuff," said a British diplomat after sitting through another hour of French and Mexican oratory, most of which involved mutual solifidelity and flattery.

"The French after all are the champions of rhetoric and the Mexicans are being more French than the French," sniffed the Briton.

The size of the crowds and the efforts made in the name of protocol were no different for the American and the French presidents, but local warmth was tangibly and deliberately in favor of Giscard.

Whereas Mexicans feel they have little in common with — and are often suspicious of — Americans, members of the elite are staunch Francophiles.

"Whatever the politics of this meeting, Mexicans last week were celebrating their Latin and European heritage," said a Mexican musician who had watched intellectuals and politicians with shining eyes fight for elbow room at a reception for Giscard.

Unlike Carter, who visited a Mexican village to talk to ordinary folk, Giscard held two widely celebrated meetings with the upper crust: One with the nation's top businessmen and bankers, another with the packed hall of intellectuals.

More significantly, the French seemed far ahead of the United States in their homework for the state visit. While the White House advance teams had concentrated largely on logistics and there was virtually no substantive agenda, the Elysee had sent two ministers ahead of Giscard to prepare an oil purchase and several industrial deals.

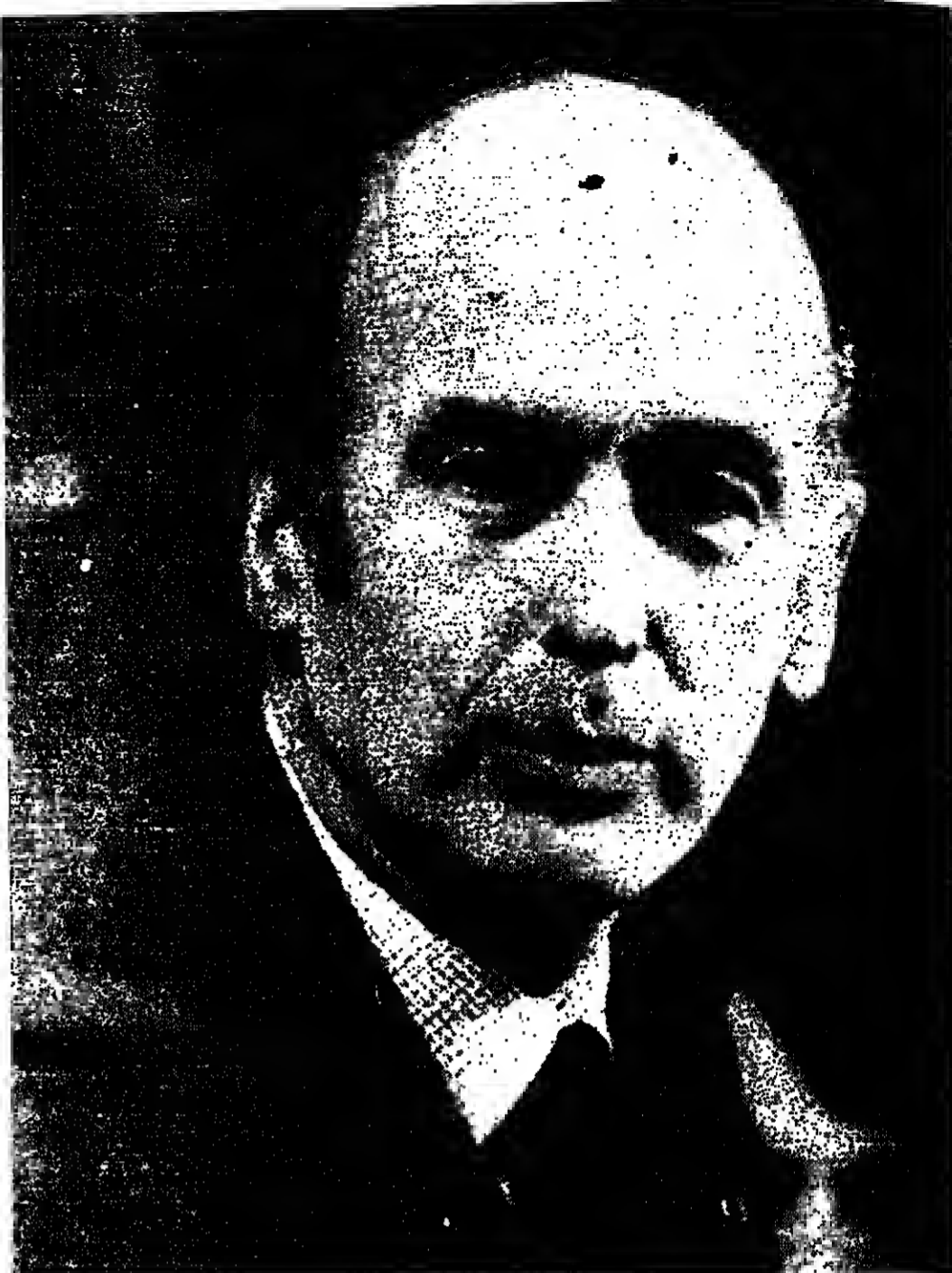
Also, there was none of the last-minute fierce squabbles over the joint communiqué that occurred between the Mexican and American diplomatic teams.

But curiously, France's European competitors and Common Market partners watched this visit with even greater interest than U.S. diplomats. Giscard's call on Mexico, they pointed out, was an elegantly wrapped but forceful trade offensive.

Giscard had brought five cabinet ministers and France was showing better timing than other Europeans at getting a foot in the door just as Mexico begins its oil-financed industrial boom.

Last week moreover, it extended a credit of \$240 million for Mexico to buy French goods. France's business wove plainly irritated the Europeans when Giscard generously offered to pave the way for Mexican agricultural and other goods in Europe's Common Market.

"Nothing but Gallic bluff," said a prominent European diplomat. "The French are more protectionist than any of us. They fought hardest to keep Spain, Portugal and Greece out of the Common Market. Now they just want to butter up Mexico."



GISCARD: making sure that Jimmy wasn't here

Many European diplomats here believe Carter was given unfairly harsh media treatment in the United States over his mention of his stomach affliction and his low-profile response to Mexico's sharp-tongued reception here.

They say Carter's remarks about his "Montezuma's Revenge" made few waves in Mexico and the reaction was largely a reflection of the Americans' embarrassment. Numerous diplomats milling around at last week's events gave Carter points for remaining calm and gracious after the scolding he got from his Mexican host.

"Carter was tactful. He let the Mexicans blow off steam and did not stoop down into a macho-type exchange," said one European

ambassador.

Some Carter supporters here chuckled when they learned that even French savoir-faire had not prevented a few gaffes. Giscard not only soaked his impeccable suit by spilling his mineral water during a news conference, but in a speech, Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet twice called Mexico Brazil.

While Carter's remarks about his illness may have implied that there was a sense of inferiority about the Hispanic world, Madame Giscard unwittingly got the same message across. Asked by a television interviewer how she managed to keep up her good Spanish, she replied that she often manages "to practice with the servants."

Although the emphasis of the visit was on the harmony and future cooperation between the two nations, there were a few backstage differences which were carefully covered up.

Most important for France, Mexico refused to enter into a barter agreement for the 100,000 barrels of oil per day that it will sell to France starting in 1980. The French had hoped to keep the "petrofrancs" in a Mexican account in the French foreign commerce bank so Mexico would spend them on French technology.

No way, said Pemex, the state oil monopoly, which can sell its oil anywhere without strings attached. —(WP)

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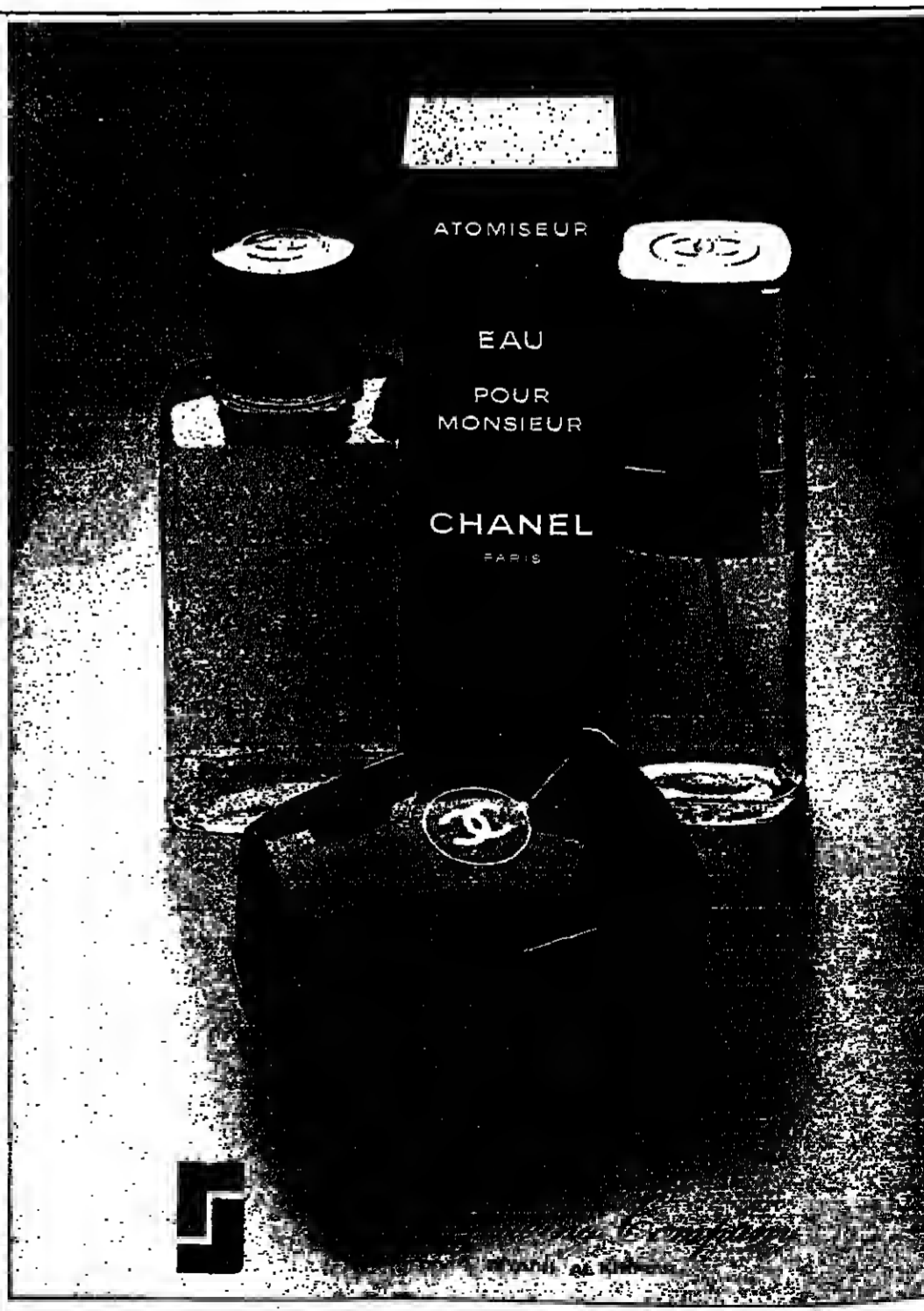
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هذه امثلة لمنتجات

At Heavenly Valley

Kinshofer clinches crown in Giant Slalom division

HEAVENLY VALLEY, California, March 12 (AP) — Christa Kinshofer, an 18-year-old rookie from West Germany, captured her fifth consecutive Giant Slalom race Sunday and clinched the World Cup title in that event.

Kinshofer took nearly a whole second lead after the first run with a time of 1:14.98 seconds and combined that with a second-run time of 1:04.64 for an aggregate of 2:19.62.

Hanni Wenzel, the defending overall World Cup champion from Liechtenstein, moved one step closer to defending that title with a time of 2:20.19 for second. She had runs of 1:16.33 and 1:03.86 — the fastest time of the second heat.

The second place gave Wenzel four points toward the overall crown, and she now leads Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria, 220-212. Proell, after a poor first run of 1:20.92, finished 23rd in 2:29.61, giving her one point.

"It was only four points, but it was a very important four points," said Rudolf Schädler, president of



ANNEMARIE: Slim chance

the Liechtenstein Ski Federation. Third went to Irene Epple of West Germany in 2:20.82, and Erika Hess of Switzerland was fourth in 2:21.20. Fabienne Serrat

of France was fifth in 2:23.30, and Tamara McKinney of the United States, was sixth in 2:23.43.

Both runs were through 50 gates and over 862 meters. The course had a vertical drop of 349 meters.

"It was very hard," Wenzel said, "because it was so long and steep. The second run was very quick."

There was some worry that high temperatures, nearing the 50-degree mark, would soften the snow and make the course slushy. However, Wenzel said the course held up well.

Proell, a five-time World Cup champion, now has one Giant Slalom and one Slalom remaining this season in which to catch Wenzel.

The blonde-haired, blue-eyed Kinshofer now has won all but one of the Giant Slaloms on the World Cup tour this season. She has 125 points in Giant Slalom, the maximum she can earn. Wenzel is second in the Giant Slalom standings with 111 points and cannot possibly catch Kinshofer.

Wenzel, however, faces a much different position in the overall points race. Proell could earn another 24 points in the Giant Slalom at Furano, Japan, next week and 10 in that Slalom at the same meet.

Proell, however, had not skied well in Giant Slalom this season, and her strength was in question after coming down with the flu last week in Aspen, Colorado.

"Maybe things will change in Japan," Wenzel said. "The snow in Japan is different — much drier — and difficult for me to ski."

Women's World Cup standings

HEAVENLY VALLEY, California, March 12 (AP) — Overall standings in the women's World Cup after Sunday's Giant Slalom:

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 220
2. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 212
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 191
4. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 146
5. Cindy Nelson, United States, 134
6. Fabienne Serrat, France, 133
7. Regina Sackl, Austria, 112
8. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 110
9. Claudio Giordani, Italy, 98
10. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 94

And Nelson 1st of career

Lopez scrapes 1st victory of 1979

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (AP) — Nancy Lopez sank a 10-foot birdie putt on the 18th green to give her a one-stroke victory in the \$100,000 Sunstar Classic Sunday, her first Ladies Professional Golf Association triumph of 1979.

And in Lauderdale, Florida, Larry Nelson, undisturbed by gusty winds, protected his lead.

with a front-running 71 and scored the first victory of his pro career by a comfortable 3 strokes in the invitational golf classic.

Lopez, who won nine LPGA tournaments last year and earned a record \$189,814, finished the final round with 69 to defeat third-round leader Hollis Stacy by one stroke.

The 22-year-old Lopez finished with a 72-hole total of 280, 8-under par over the 6,268-yard par-72 Rancho Park Golf course. She shot earlier rounds of 70, 71 and 70.

Stacy, who missed an 18-foot putt for a birdie on the par-4 18th hole in a bid to force a playoff, carded a 72 in the final round for a 281 total.

Lopez started the day two strokes behind Stacy but caught her with birdies on the eighth and ninth holes, both par fives. Stacy went ahead with a birdie on No. 10, fell even with a bogey on 11, went ahead again with a birdie on 14 but then bogeyed 15. Lopez had eight pars on the final nine before finishing with a birdie.

It took the late-starting Nelson six years to achieve his first pro title, but when it came, it came with relative ease.

The slightly-built Nelson, a one-time illustrator who didn't take up golf until he was 21, started the windy final round with a 4-stroke advantage and led by that margin or more most of the way. Birdies on the eighth and ninth holes gave him a 6-shot lead at the turn. From that point on, it was a matter of avoiding a major disaster.

Nelson, 31, claimed the \$54,000 first prize and a spot in the Masters and Tournament of Champions with a 72-hole total of 274, 14 shots under par on the wind-raked, 7,127-yard Inverrary Country Club course.

championships.

The action ended on the second match point when Wadsworthed Turnbull's strong drive into the net. Wade had saved the first match point with a shot to Turnbull's feet that the Australian low-volleyed into the net.

Turnbull, winner of the Detroit tournament a few weeks ago, picked up 20,000.

Elsewhere Australia was less fortunate.

In New Haven, Connecticut, Dick Stockton and Stan Smith completed the U.S. rout of Australia Sunday in the World Cup games posting a 7-6, 6-1 triumph over Geoff Masters and Allan Stone.

Earlier in the day, Brian Gottfried defeated John Alexander, 6-2, 6-4.

The U.S. team captured every match in the best-of-seven series and did not allow the Aussies to win a set.

Turnbull wins Philly title; Australia blanked in Cup

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP) — Fourth-seeded Wendy Turnbull, a fleet-footed Australian, won her second tournament of the season Sunday by scoring a 5-7, 6-3, 6-2 triumph over sixth-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain in the final of the \$35,000 women's pro tennis

Thomas sweeps U.S. gymnastics

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP) — Indiana State's Kurt Thomas captured his second straight men's championship in the American Cup gymnastics competition Sunday at Madison Square Garden with an aggregate score of 58.10 points.

Thomas won four of the six events setting a new record in the floor exercises and tying the record in parallel and horizontal bars.



UEFA: Budapest Honved's Fejes, at left, moves in to tackle MSV Duisburg's Dronia during inconclusive first-leg UEFA Cup tie last week.



SLALOM: Vicki Fleckenstein of Syracuse, N.Y., who Sunday finished 12th in the women's Giant Slalom at Heavenly Valley, Calif. with a time of 2:24.65

Slashes 279 for 5

Pakistan heals wounded pride

MELBOURNE, March 12 (R) — Pakistan restored its reputation as a strong batting side by reaching 279 for five in its second innings — a lead of 307 — on the third day of the first Test against Australia here Sunday.

Opener Majid Khan scored a dashing 108 before he was bowled by Allan Border 20 minutes before tea.

Majid and Zaheer Abbas were particularly severe on the Australian bowlers in a second-wicket partnership of 135, the last 50 of which came in 41 minutes off just 6.3 overs.

Fast bowler Rodney Hogg, who ended the partnership by bowling Zaheer for 59, and Border finished with two wickets each but paceman Wayne Clark bore the brunt of the bowling and was unfortunate not to take a wicket in 21 overs, including six maidens.

S. Africa Four

JOHANNESBURG, March 12 (AP) — Charles Palmer, chairman of an International Cricket Conference fact-finding delegation, Monday praised the quality of cricket in South Africa, but declined to discuss the possibility of South Africa's being readmitted to Test cricket. It was ousted for its policy of apartheid or racial segregation.

The delegation's report on the future of South African cricket will be submitted to the ICC meeting at Lords in London at the end of June. Any move will depend on a two-thirds majority at Lords, England, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the West Indies and India.

Pacemen harry W. Indies, as Aussies go 120 ahead

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, March 12 (AP) — Australia had an overall lead of 120 with eight second innings wickets in hand over the West Indies at the end of the third day of the second World Series Cricket Supertest here Sunday.

The Australian bowlers, ably supported by their fielders, limited the West Indian first innings total to 239 — despite ideal batting conditions — to clinch an important 72-runs advantage. Although they lost two wickets for 45 in their second innings before the end of play the visitors still hold a slight advantage in the match.

After taking their overnight 294 for one to an all out 311, the Australians had the West Indies in immediate trouble as fast bowlers Dennis Lillee and Jeff Thomson launched a fiery assault.

In his first over, Lillee dismissed opener Gordon Greenidge to a brilliant short leg catch by Bruce Laird. The next over Greenidge's partner, Desmond Haynes, fell to a lethal Thomson bouncer.

Hawks register 9th straight win

New York, March 12 (AP) — Sunday night's Seattle — Atlanta game went up and down like a yo-yo but when the buzzer sounded, the Hawks were up 123-117 for their ninth consecutive National Basketball Association victory.

In other NBA games Sunday, Boston defeated Los Angeles, 108-103; New Jersey nipped Philadelphia, 104-103; Washington beat Denver 119-98; Chicago defeated Golden State, 109-107; Indiana edged Phoenix, 112-111; Detroit beat Milwaukee, 125-115, and Portland topped Kansas City, 115-100.

Olympic bodies okay soccer rule

LAUSANNE, March 12 (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) Sunday won support from other Olympic bodies for its decision to exclude East European and Latin American World Cup players from the 1980 Olympic tournament in Moscow.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said that the 26 sports federations which govern Olympic sport unanimously supported FIFA's action as a "positive step towards protecting the amateur spirit."

The ruling affects all World Cup players but hits particularly at East European and Latin American teams who have fielded their nominally amateur World Cup stars in Olympic tournaments.

Spassky in trouble

MUNICH, West Germany, March 12 (AP) — Michael Stean of Britain was close to upsetting former World Champion Boris Spassky in their match at the international Grand Master chess tournament which was adjourned Sunday.

Europe soccer roundup

LONDON, March 12 (AP) — Results of weekend European First Division soccer games:

Switzerland

Servette Geneva, Cup winners' Cup opponents of West Germany's Fortuna Dueseldorf, climbed to the top of the Swiss League table Sunday through a 4-0 home victory over Nordstern Basel.

Zurich FC, the previous leader, dropped two points in this weekend's 18th round of matches, losing 0-1 away to Basel FC.

Zurich's other first League club, Grasshoppers, which is matched against England's Nottingham Forest in the European Cup, did not play. Its scheduled match against Neuchatel was postponed.

Basel 1 Zurich 0
Chaux 1 Young Boys 0
St. Gallen 1 Chênos 1
Servette 4 Nordstern 0
St. Gallen 0 Lausanne 1

Grasshoppers v.s. Neuchatel postponed.

West Germany:

West Germany's First Division Saturday returned to a full program after nearly three months of disruption by bad weather.

Kaiserslautern 2 F. Brumwald 1
Stuttgart 1 B. Dortmund 1
Hamburg 2 Hertha 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 3 VfB Stuttgart 1
Bayern Munich 22-21, 5. Bayern Munich (22-21).

Austria:

GAK 1 Innsbruck 0
Rapid 0 Vienna 0
Linz 2 A. Salzburg 2
Admira 1 Wien 3
Spartak 2 S. Graz 1

F.A. Cup draw

LONDON, March 12 (R) — The draw for the semi-finals of the English Football Association Cup to be played on March 31 was made Monday.

Wolverhampton Wanderers or Shrewsbury Town Vs. West Bromwich Albion or Southampton or Arsenal.

Liverpool Vs. Tottenham Hotspur or Manchester United.

Spain

Soccer fans all over Spain booed and jeered the players when they turned out Sunday after last weekend's strike. Attendances were generally down.

Sporting Gijon beat Seville 2-0 to open a clear lead in the championship over the holder, Real Madrid, who shared six goals with Athletic Bilbao.

Clubs say they will fine players who struck 10 per cent of the annual value of their contract, a penalty from which salary and match bonuses would be exempt. The strike was in support of players' claim for freedom of contract and inclusion in state social security benefits.

SPORT-SOCCER

Spanish:

Hercules 1 Real Zaragoza 0
Leganés 2 Real Sociedad 0
Sporting 2 Sevilla 0
Celta 2 Racing 0
Recreativo 4 Valencia 3
Burgos 1 Salamanca 0
At. Bilbao 3 R. Madrid 3
At. Madrid 0 R. Valencia 0
Las Palmas 2 Barcelona 1

Portugal:

Benfica 2 A. de Coimbra 1
Porto 2 Varzim 1
A. de Viseu 0 Sporting 1
Braga 3 Funchal 1
Braganca 0 Estoril 1
Barr 2 Boavista 1
Beira 2 Guimarães 4
Belenses 1 Setúbal 0

Leading placings: 1. Porto with 35 points from 22 games, 2. Benfica (35-22), 3. Sporting (32-22), 4. Guimarães (26-22), 5. Braga (25-22).

Greece:

Aris 2 A.E.K. 1
Panathinaikos 1
Panathinaikos 1
Olympiakos 1
Kastoria 1
OFI 2 Apollon 1
Iraklis 0 PAOK 0
Larisa 1 Panathinaikos 1
Ethnikos 1 Kavala 0
Panionios 1 Egaleo 0

Leading placings: 1. Aris with 38 points from 22 games, 2. Olympiakos (35-23), 3. A.E.K. (35-23), 4. Panathinaikos (31-23), 5. PAOK (24-23), 6. Ethnikos (27-23).

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF JEDDAH AND THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM

have the pleasure to announce the arrival of an Argentine Trade Mission to Jeddah headed by the Director-General of the Argentine Ministry of Commerce, Dr. T. De Estrada. The mission includes the following members:

- Eng. B. Laporte, TEChint S. A. (Industrial projects)
D. Gherardi, Gherardi & Sons S.A. (Agricultural machinery and hand-tools)
J.C. Sanz, F. Implementos Agrícolas S.A. (Windmills, pumps)
Dr. L. Palma Cane, Sasetru S.A. (Foodstuffs, all kinds)
Dr. N. Battistini, Talleres Metalurgicos Condor S.A. and Battistini S.A. (machinery for food industries)
E. Abaroa, Massey Ferguson S.A. (Tractors)
Dr. A. Claisse, Ferrum S.A., Tamet S.A., Bank Tornquist (Building Materials)
Eng. L. Garzo, C.A.P. (Frozen and canned meats, sheep on the hoof, cold storage and deep freeze technology)
S. Nobile, Nobilfrio (Cold storage and deep freeze design, construction and materials)
Eng. E. Weinschelbaun, Phoenicia S.A. (bread-making machinery, turn-key projects for disposable syringes, fire-extinguishers and sanitary fittings)
— And representatives of the Argentine Central Bank, and of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs.

All interested Saudi merchants and industrialists are kindly invited to contact members of the mission at the Meridien Hotel (Tel. 45011) in the following schedule: Sat. 24 March from 3 pm. to 8 pm.; Sun. 25 March from 9 to 12.30 and from 3 to 8 pm, and Mon. 26 March from 9 to 12.30 and from 3 to 8 pm.

For any additional enquiries call the Argentine Embassy (Commercial Section — Tel. 58061/59731 ext. 60 and/or 52666 — Al-Harithy Center, Jeddah)

Jackson blames oil prices for looming U.S. recession

WASHINGTON March 12 (AP) — Sen. Henry Jackson (D - Wash) has said the United States is heading into a deep recession because of oil prices and short supplies from the Middle East.

Jackson, chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, predicted that decisions abroad will result in gasoline prices in America reaching \$1 a gallon within a year which he said would cause the American

inflation rate and bank interest rates to shoot up. A severe economic slowdown is imminent, he said.

Many private economists have been predicting for some time that 1979 would bring a mild recession, but the Carter administration has disputed even that view.

On the basis of Middle East oil developments in the past few

weeks, Jackson appeared to be taking a darker view than even the most pessimistic economic forecasts.

Jackson, made his predictions in a television interview on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

He blamed a new strategy by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries of simultaneously limiting production and raising prices.

OPEC has raised prices from time to time to adjust for inflation in the past, but the organization generally has not engaged in attempts to deliberately create shortages as a way to raise prices.

As a result of OPEC's new strategy, Jackson said, "I see violence being done to the consumer price index" because the price of imported oil is reflected in almost everything Americans buy.

"You are going to see a deep recession, not just an ordinary recession," the Democrat said.

Asked if rationing might not forestall the disruptions, he replied, "No, you are not going to have rationing. You are going to have rationing by price. People aren't going to be able to pay for it."

GM small cars seen challenging Japanese

NEW YORK March 12 (AP) — "Time" magazine reports that as part of a major revolution in the auto industry, General Motors hopes to sell 325,000 of its new line of small cars between next month's introduction and September.

Japanese industry sources feel that these GM cars will pose a serious challenge for the Japanese car industry.

In the splashiest and costliest auto debut history, GM on April 19 will start selling its New Com-

pet X cars on which it has so far spent \$2.5 billion, "the magazine reports in its forthcoming issue.

It says the new cars weigh 2,500 pounds and have a wheelbase of 104 inches — or 800 pounds lighter and 20 inches shorter than the Compact cars they are replacing.

"Time" says the car industry is undergoing a "total revolution" in its rush to meet by 1985 "a series of sweeping and sometimes contradictory government regulations aimed at improving safety."

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|---|---|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Ministry of the Interior | Supply of power generators | 4/99/1400 | 200 | June 5 |
| Public Security, Department of Traffic | Supply and installation of workshop equipment in Riyadh and Mecca | 5/99/1400 | 200 | May 9 |
| Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Southern Province | Temporary asphalt in Khamis Mesheh | | 600 | April 1 |
| " " | Fencing of graveyards in Khamis Mesheh | | 400 | March 25 |
| Directorate of the National Guard | Constructions of 15 sunshades for vehicles in Riyadh | 8/98/99 | 2000 | April 2 |
| Ministry of Education | primary schools model N° 123, second instalment for 78/79 | 19/M | 3000 | March 31 |
| Capital's Model Institute | Children's educational park | 2 | 3200 | April 14 |
| Directorate of the National Guard | Constructing of two buildings in Riyadh | 7-98/99 | 6000 | April 1 |



PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT
DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 14. 4. 1399 / 12.3. 1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

| Vessels Working | Name of the Ship | Agent | Type of cargo | Arrival Date |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
| 11 | M. ANDINAVIAL MARU | BARBER | BARYTES OR IN BULK | 8.3.79 |
| 12 | TELUS | GULF | GENERAL | 11.3.79 |
| 13 | GOLDEN PELS | ALIREZA | GENERAL | 10.3.79 |
| 14 | MUSST OLYMPIOS | G.M.S. | GENERAL STEEL | 8.3.79 |
| 15 | BAPOR JALAL NO. 102 | — | BULK | 11.3.79 |
| 16 | EASTERN ENERGY | MOEASIA | C. CEMENT IN BAGS | 7.3.79 |
| 17 | EASTERN WAVE (D.B.) | ALIRZA | BULK CEMENT | 4.3.79 |
| 18 | YING FEN LU | GONADI | GENERAL CORTN | 3.3.79 |

2-Recent Arrivals

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| TELUS | GULF | GENERAL | 11.3.79 |
| GOLDEN STAR | ORRI | GENERAL | 11.3.79 |
| SEA TRANSPORTER | ALQURASHI | CONTAINERS | 11.3.79 |
| BARGE JAMAL NO. 102 | — | — | — |

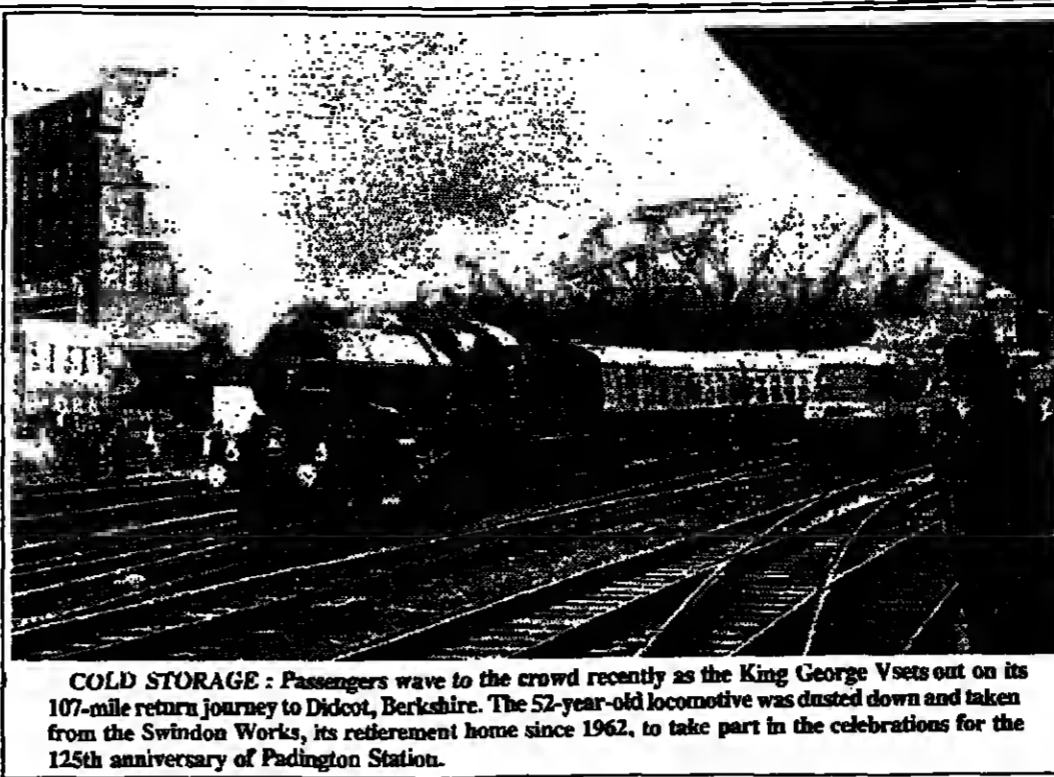
3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

| | |
|------------|------------|
| SPRUCE | KANOO |
| FRIDUA | S.M.C. |
| CARICA | S.A.L.T.E. |
| IBN YOUSUF | KANOO |
| BLACK FORD | — |

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 31,661

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



COLD STORAGE: Passengers wave to the crowd recently as the King George V sets out on its 107-mile return journey to Didcot, Berkshire. The 52-year-old locomotive was dusted down and taken from the Swindon Works, its retirement home since 1962, to take part in the celebrations for the 125th anniversary of Paddington Station.

Algeria gets loan for gas plan

ALGIERS, March 12. (R) — The Algerian national oil and gas company Sonatrach has borrowed more than \$500 million to finance construction of a gas liquefaction plant and gas pipeline, the Algerie Presse news agency has reported. The agency said Sunday a \$

400-million loan, arranged by a group of banks led by the Banque Nationale de Paris, would be used mainly to cover the cost of French goods and services for the gas plant at Bethioua, near Arzew, on the Mediterranean coast. Three other loans totalling \$

101 million were for gas pipelines, also in the Arzew area. The three credits were arranged through the First Chicago Bank (\$58 million), the Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (\$36 million) and the Union des Banques Arabes et Francaise (\$7 million).

Dollar rises to highest level in Tokyo

LONDON March 12 (Agencies) — The U.S. dollar firmed on most major world money markets Monday, closing in Tokyo at an eight-month high against the Japanese yen. Gold prices were mixed. The British pound also rose.

Abu Dhabi fund gives \$400m loans

ABU DHABI, March 12 (R) — The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development said Monday it gave loans and grants totalling \$404 million to Arab, African and Asian countries last year.

The fund's director general, Nasser al-Nuweiss, told the newspaper "Al-Fajr" that about \$400 million was given out in loans for 2 development projects.

The fund's financial aid to Arab countries last year amounted to about \$200 million, he said.

The dollar opened in Tokyo at 204.70 yen and rose throughout the day to close at an eight-month high of 205.60 yen. Dealers said one reason for the dollar's strength was a feeling that the Japanese economy was headed for tougher times.

In Europe, foreign exchange dealers focussed attention on the start of a two-day European Common Market heads of government summit meeting in Paris, expected to consider the problems of oil imports and unemployment.

Also expected was the announcement of parties before Tuesday's launch of the European Monetary System, which will link the German mark, French franc, Belgian franc, Luxembourg franc, Italian lire, Danish crown, Irish pound and Dutch guilder. Britain is the only Common Market member remaining outside the EMS.

Foreign exchange dealers said they could see no particular reason for the sharpness of the

pound's rise Monday.

The pound has been going up recently because of high interest rates in Britain — part of the government's tight monetary policy to fight inflation — and also because of the prospect of British self-sufficiency in oil from the North Sea by the year's end. High interest rates make the pound more valuable to foreign holders.

The "Financial Times" newspaper in a front page article Monday said the competitive position of British goods had deteriorated significantly in the last six months because of the strong pound and also because of high labor costs.

Venezuelan crude production nears its upper limit

CARACAS, March 12 (AP) — Oil production, on which Venezuela depends for nearly 95 per cent of its export earnings, continues to edge closer to maximum output in response to high world demand, according to the energy and mines ministry.

Through March 7, average daily production for the year so far was 2,314,436 barrels, the ministry reported Sunday in its latest weekly bulletin.

This figure represents an increase of more than 11,000 barrels a day compared with the daily average through Feb. 17 and is 35.2 per cent higher than output at this time last year, the ministry said.

During the early months of 1978, Venezuela's production plummeted to under 1.7 million barrels a day because of a worldwide glut of oil. But by the end of the year output had recovered to 2,165,000 barrels per day.

The latest figure is more than 100,000 barrels above the maximum mark of 2.2 million barrels a day established as a production average for the full year by the Democratic Action government of President Carlos Andres Perez. The limit was intended to conserve the nationalized oil industry's shrinking reserves.

Estimates of Mexican oil reserves seen doubtful

AUSTIN, Tex. March 12 (AP) — Estimates that Mexico may have as much as 700 billion barrels of oil and gas in reserve are based on calculations that are "overwhelmingly uncertain," a University of Texas professor says.

William Fisher said Saturday, however, "it seems almost inevitable that Mexican oil and gas will also play a critical role in the

At that production rate current proved reserves would last until the end of the century.

Ministry officials have said the high production is only temporary and it will return to the 2.2 million mark once demand slackens.

President-elect Luis Herrera Campins, who was due to be sworn Monday, has also said he sees no need for Venezuela to increase production to help fill the gap created by the cutback in Iranian exports.

Maximum output is estimated to be near 2.5 million barrels a day, but local oil experts maintain that production should not exceed 85 per cent of maximum capacity over a long period. Otherwise they claim, the strain on the wells could cause permanent damage.

Romanian aide visits Kuwait on 2-day tour

KUWAIT, March 12 (R) — Romanian Deputy Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Butrica held talks Monday with Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister Abdul Wahab Al Nafisi to promote economic cooperation. Butrica arrived Monday on a two-day visit.

energy future of the United States in a manner not entirely known, or perhaps even knowable at the present.

Fisher is professor of geological sciences and director of the university's Bureau of Economic Geology. His views were presented in an article in the most recent issue of "Texas Business Review."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

| Opening Monday | SAMA rate | Cash | Transfer |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| U.S. Dollar | 3.36 | 3.37 | 3.37 |
| Pound Sterling | 6.87 | 6.86 | 6.86 |
| Deutsche Mark | 1.82 | 182.00 | 181.50 |
| Swiss F | 2.02 | 202.00 | 201.25 |
| French F | 0.79 | 79.00 | 78.75 |
| Italian Lira (1000) | — | 4.05 | 4.05 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | — | 108.00 | 109.00 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | — | 80.00 | 86.50 |
| Egyptian Pound | — | 4.52 | 4.80 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | — | 12.28 | 12.25 |
| Jordanian Dinar | — | 11.35 | 11.30 |
| Emirates Dirham (100) | — | 87.75 | 87.75 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | — | 87.75 | 87.75 |
| Bahraini Dinar | — | 8.77 | 8.77 |
| Iranian Riyal (100) | — | 41.00 | — |
| Iraqi Dinar | — | 9.45 | — |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | — | 74.00 | 74.00 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | — | 80.00 | 88.25 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | — | — | 41.50 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | — | 33.00 | 34.30 |
| Gold kg | — | 26,500 | — |
| 10 Tolas bar | — | 3,100 | — |
| Silver kg bar | — | 800 | — |
| Japanese yen (100) | 1.65 | — | — |
| Canadian dollar | 2.85 | — | — |
| Belgian franc (10) | 1.15 | — | — |
| Dutch guilder | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.69 |
| Italian Lira (100) | 0.40 | — | — |

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah.

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Telephone: Jeddah 53908



PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF
12TH MARCH 1979.

| 1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH | VESSEL | AGENT | CARGO | ARR. DATE |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | A | — | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | SINAI I | SAR | Reefers | 11.3.79 |
| 11 | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | LAOIKI | Alwani | Rebar | 8.3.79 |
| 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | RENATE SCHULTE | S.N.L. | Gen. Conts., Lub Oil | 12.3.79 |
| 16 | OAKLAND | Rotay | Containers | 11.3.79 |
| 17 | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | ODYSSEUS | Rolaco | Bulk, Cement | 28.2.79 |
| 19 | LOUIS LO | Alabab | Bulk, Cement | 7.3.79 |
| 20 | — | — | — | — |
| 21 | ELENI 2 | A. A. | Bagged Cement | 10.3.79 |
| 22 | ELI 2 | A. A. | Bagged Cement | 8.3.79 |
| 23 | FILIPINAS SAUOI I | S.A.M.A. | Ac commodation Ship | — |
| 24 | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | — | — | — | — |
| 26 | — | — | — | — |
| 27 | — | — | — | — |
| 28 | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | — | — | — | — |
| 30 | — | — | — | — |
| 31 | — | — | — | — |
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| 33 | — | — | — | — |
| 34 | — | — | — | — |
| 35 | — | — | — | — |
| 36 | — | — | — | — |
| 37 | — | — | — | — |
| 38 | — | — | — | — |
| 39 | — | — | — | — |
| 40 | OESPINAH - K | O.C.E. | General | 8.3.79 |
| 41 | SALONAE | Altar | Conts., Pipes, Gen. | 10.3.79 |
| 42 | SEAGULL | Alwani | Timber from Burk Faso | 10.3.79 |
| 43 | — | — | — | — |
| 44 | — | — | — | — |

RO RO

MERZARIO PERSIA
MERZARIO GRECIA

A.E.T.
A.E.T.

Ro Ro
Ro Ro

11.3.79
11.3.79

2-Recent Arrivals

FOSS EMS
ALASKA
MERZARIO PERSIA
MERZARIO GRECIA
SINAI I
CONON FOREST
ABOUDY
JEDDAH CROWN
OAKLAND
RENATE SCHULTE

Payer
O.C.E.
A.E.T.
A.E.T.
SAR
Medco
El Hawi
Kanoa
Rotay
S.N.L.

Ro Ro
Reefers
Ro Ro
Ro Ro
Reefers
Containers
General
Containers
Gen./Conts., Lub Oil

11.3.79
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
12.3.79

3-Vessels Expected to Arrive With in Next 24 Hours

EVER DAWN
ZEBEOLELA
CHAR HO
HAMLET SAUDIA
BAILUNDO
JINYANG 13
FRIGO QUEEN
MAERSK COMMANDER
ABHA
MERCANDIAN
TRANSPORTER
MEIKO MARU

Alabab
Star
Abdallah
S.N.L.
Alsaada
S.E.A.
Star
Barroon
Red Sea
Ori
A.E.T.

Conts./General
Bananas
Plywood/Timber/Gen.
Containers/Pipes
Containers/General
Pipes/Machinery/Gen.
Mobile Homes
Plywood/General/Tyres
Eggs/Cheese
Bagged Cement
Ro Ro
Ro Ro
Vehicles

12.3.79
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 90,918

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

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TEL: 22366-25721 P.O. BOX 1346 JEDDAH

PAGE 14

International

الجمعة ١٥ ربيع الثاني ١٤١٩ هـ

Paris assembly to debate steel strike violence

PARIS, March 12 (R) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Monday called an emergency session of parliament for Wednesday to debate France's unemployment crisis.

The move came after weeks of violent protests by steelworkers at government plans to streamline the industry and axe more than 21,000 jobs by the end of 1980.

The layoffs would swell the ranks of France's 1,350,000 unemployed. Both the Gaullists, the largest party in the government coalition, and the opposition united to demand the emergency session. Giscard, who had been expected to win reelection comfortably in 1981, has come under increasing fire from all sides because of the steel crisis.

While Giscard visited Mexico, his leftist opponents joined forces with conservative Gaullists in his own center-right coalition to demand the special session of the National Assembly.

According to recent polls, Giscard commands the confidence of only 51 per cent of the French electorate, a drop of 11 per cent since the first of the year.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, whose efforts to reform the French steel industry to make it compete with imports more effectively has sparked the current crisis, is in even worse shape in the opinion polls.

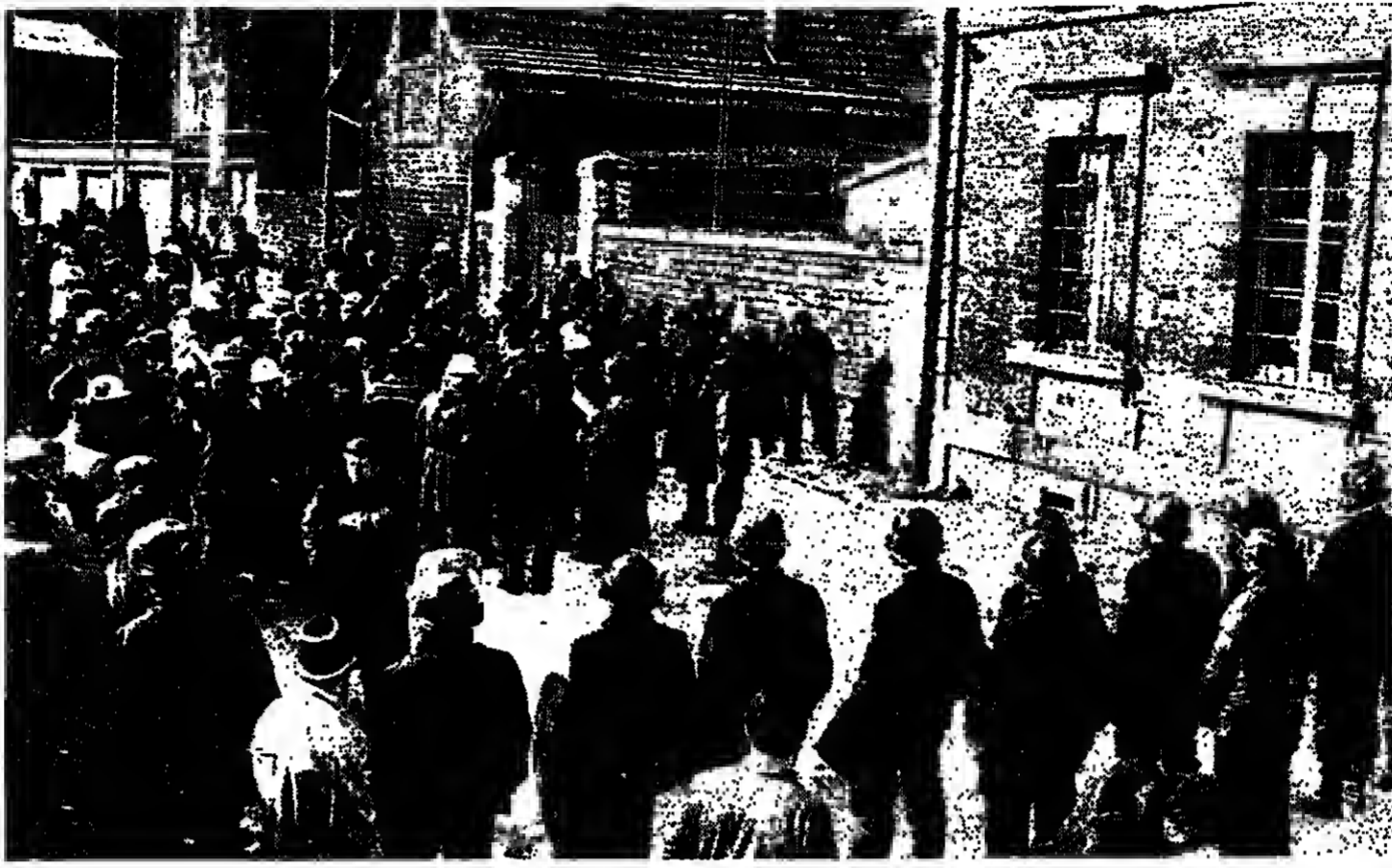
Only 36 per cent of French men and women now have confidence in Barre, according to a poll taken recently for "Le Figaro." The Barre plan calls for 35,000 layoffs in the steel industry by 1981, and its effects would be felt most strongly in the country's Lorraine region.

The steel town of Longwy has been the scene of repeated clashes between police and out of work demonstrators protesting the layoffs.

Other protests have included children's marches, dumping of steel-carrying railroad cars, and a recent brief occupation of the Eiffel Tower.

French trade unions, which have been in the forefront of opposition to the layoff plan, have suggested calling for a massive march on Paris later this month to protest the government plan.

The communist-dominated CFT, the French union umbrella group, has said the layoffs are unnecessary and would plunge France into an economic crisis unprecedented since the post-World War II unemployment and inflation.



STRIKE: Steel workers in front of the police station, watched by CRS riot police, at Longwy, the French steel town that has been the focus of much of the trouble surrounding the steel strike. Monday President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced that there would be a special session of parliament to discuss the strike, which has brought him and Prime Minister Raymond Barre under heavy pressure.

Return to parliament guaranteed

Smith to run in universal suffrage election

SALISBURY, March 12 (R) — Prime Minister Ian Smith and several other prominent figures in his Rhodesian Front party will be returned unopposed to the black-dominated parliament in Rhodesia after one-man, one-vote elections next month, it was announced Monday.

The Rhodesian Front will be opposed for only four of the 28 guaranteed white seats in the 100-seat parliament, Registrar-General Eric Pope-Simmonds said in the announcement.

The opposition is made up of little-known independents — giving the Front a good chance of sweeping all 28 seats.

India protests U.S. Navy move in Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, March 12 (R) — India's external affairs minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said Monday India was distressed at the U.S. government's reported decision to send an aircraft carrier-led navy task force to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area.

He told the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) that this was against the spirit of the U.N. resolution on keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Vajpayee said the move would not assist the process of bringing stability in a region which had seen dramatic upheavals and was still seething with tensions and uncertainty.

"An increased military and naval presence in the area and fears of involvement of great powers could have adverse political and economic consequences which would add to tensions in the region," he said.

Rhodesian Front government ministers who, like Smith, face no opposition in their constituencies, include Defense Minister Hilary Squires, Foreign minister P.K. van der Byl, Manpower minister Rowan Cronje, Transport Minister William Irvine and Law and Order Minister Chris Andersen. Squires, Irvine and van der Byl

Uganda scoffs at peace while enemy in country

NAIROBI, March 12 (AP) — President Idi Amin said Monday he would meet President Julius Nyerere to negotiate an end to their four-month old war, but only after Tanzanian troops withdrew from Uganda.

"I cannot negotiate when the enemy is still 130 kilometers into Uganda," Amin said after receiving a renewed Nigerian peace mission in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Amin, quoted by Uganda government radio monitored in Nairobi, said the meeting with Nyerere could take place in a neutral country.

There was no immediate reply from Nyerere, who reportedly received the same Nigerian message in Dar Es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital. In rejecting previous appeals for a cease-fire, Nyerere has said he would stop the war only if Uganda renounced territorial claims on Tanzania and provided compensation for damage caused during an invasion in October.

News from the battle front was scarce Monday. Official reports from Uganda and Tanzania, as well as information from Ugandan, exile units, put anti-Amin forces roughly 90 to 130 kilometers south of Kampala.

Spokesmen in Nairobi for the Uganda nationalist organization said exile fighters were in the reg-

ion of Masaka and Lukaya, two towns 30 kilometers apart on the road north from Tanzania. The Uganda nationalist organization claims to represent nearly all exile interests except those of Milton Obote, the former president whom Amin sent into exile in Tanzania in 1971.

Smith is virtually assured of joining the post-election cabinet of the black-dominated coalition government of national unity, under a black prime minister.

He has indicated several times recently that he would only retire from active politics if Zimbabwe-Rhodesia were assured of British and American recognition and international sanctions were lifted.

The two Western powers have so far shown no indication of granting his wish.

come from the right wing of the Rhodesian Front, which stood for white supremacy until the majority black rule principle was conceded by Smith in 1976.

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Good Morning

The good old days

By Jihad Al-Khazen

Whenever there is an important event in any Arab country, "Asharq Al-Awsat" in London has a terrible time going through the entry visa palaver for its reporter, an Arab.

It is shameful that that should happen. Half a century has passed since some Arab countries obtained their independence, and at least 10 years since all of them have been granted it, and the Arab national is deprived of even the most basic right of Arab citizenship of moving freely, without let or hindrance, from one Arab country to another.

Isn't it really shameful that such a freedom was ensured under colonial rule, and now that the Arabs are free, the matter is getting more complicated?

When the British ruled the Nile Valley, the inhabitants of Sudan and Egypt used to travel as they wished. Now, that depends on the state of relations between the two countries.

When the French ruled Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, movement from one country to another was a thousand times easier than it is now although one must admit that Morocco grants entry to any Arab showing his identity card.

Again, movement between Syria and Lebanon was extremely easy under French colonial rule. Since independence it became more difficult. Now a Lebanese, for instance, who wants to go to Syria has to pass not only the two traditional customs points at Al-Masnaa and Jadidat Yaboo, but through those of the multitude of Lebanese states within the state until he gets to the official checkpoint.

The situation in the Gulf is even more regrettable. The area is open to all sorts of black, yellow and red people; but if an Egyptian or a Palestinian wishes to visit the area, he needs a ministerial recommendation — almost as if he were to try to enter Paradise. Anyone lucky enough to hold a Western passport receives red carpet treatment.

It is amazing to find that Europeans, who have always been at war, can now travel to each other's countries merely by showing an identity card.

The European Common Market countries allow each other's citizens to work wherever they like, with no restrictions.

At the same time, if a Lebanese buys three meters of cheap material in Damascus, he has to pay heavy customs duties; and the taxi driver in Dubai would not venture into Sharjah.

Isn't it strange that the French and the Germans, who killed millions of each other's people in the latest world war, are now almost living in the same state, while a Syrian or an Iraqi or an Egyptian or a Saudi or a Moroccan or an Algerian finds a thousand psychological and material barriers?

It is a rhetorical question. The answer is well known.

Translated from Asharq Al-Awsat

Soviets send supply ship speeding to space station

MOSCOW, March 12 (R) — The Soviet Union Monday launched its fifth "Progress" unmanned cargo ship to link up with Salyut-6 space station, Tass

news agency reported.

Tass said the Progress-5 craft, carrying fuel and supplies for two cosmonauts on board the space station, blasted off from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia at 0847 Moscow time (0547 GMT).

If its flight follows the pattern of the four previous progress missions last year, the craft will dock automatically at one end of the 19-ton space station Tuesday morning.

Supplies brought up by Progress ships, which home in on a second docking port on the station, have enabled Salyut cosmonauts to extend considerably the period they remain at the station.

The first spaceship, based on the Soyuz ferry vehicle which carries cosmonauts to Salyut, docked with the station in January last year bringing equipment and supplies which helped cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko set a world record of 138 days in orbit last November.

Three more Progress carried took supplies to the next marathon cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalyonok and Alexander Izraelchenko, who took the record to 138 days in orbit last November.

Vietnam

forces took heavy casualties as they bore the brunt of the Chinese invasion.

Sources also say the Chinese decimated the Vietnamese Third Division in battles around the provincial capital of Lang Son, 130 kilometers northeast of Hanoi, and a regiment of regular troops near Lao Cai in the northwest.

Troops were taken out of Cambodia, where they had been waging a counter-guerrilla war, and out of Laos as well as southern Vietnam in a large-scale road, rail, sea and air movement. The analysts say the Vietnamese also took out stocks of American ammunition and other weapons from the war booty captured in 1975 for the conflict in northern Vietnam.

There is also evidence that some troops of the former South Vietnamese government, including those who had undergone re-education, had been sent to Cambodia recently as part of "labor battalions" and were not given weapons.

League's

ignoring the Arab League appeal for a ceasefire.

In the first reliable eye-witness account of the fighting, he said the irregular forces had penetrated at least 20 km inside North Yemen, and were attempting to cut the main road linking Sanaa, with the southern provincial city of Taiz.

The correspondent said he saw no signs of heavy fighting in the border towns of Qatabah and Bayda, which were captured by the NDF in the first few days of the border conflict began.

The correspondent said the NDF forces appeared to be armed mainly with Soviet automatic rifles, anti-tank weapons and light mortars, and were waging a highly mobile guerrilla-style campaign in the mountainous region.



ARMAMENTS: Crates of artillery shells marked USSR in Cyrillic script stand at a Vietnamese gun emplacement near Highway One, in the embattled border region. They are part of a major Soviet effort to supply Vietnam as the war with China rages. The picture was taken by Asahi Shimbun correspondent Kazuhisa Ikawa. (AP photo).

Iraqi tanker in trouble off South African coast

CAPE TOWN, March 12 (R) — Salvage tugs rushed to the aid of a fully-laden super tanker suffering mechanical trouble and drifting towards the South African coast, port officials said Monday.

The 162,000-ton Iraqi-owned Al-Rafidain was about 12 miles

off Cape Agulhas, South Africa's most southerly point.

Shipping was warned to steer clear of the vessel, which was taking a cargo of oil to France from the Gulf Tugs were expected to reach the ship later Monday.

From page one

diers would not let us take him to hospital," she said. He was listed in serious condition at a hospital. It was the third straight day of violence in the West Bank with Palestinian youth continuing protests against the Carter visit, which West Bankers see as a sellout of their nationalist aims.

Carter's speech in the Knesset,

Israel's parliament, dwelt on the "longing for peace" he had seen during his visit to Egypt. "But like you," he told the Knesset, "they worry about the uncertainties of that first crucial stage in the broad task of pounding Middle East swords into plowshares."

Though he praised Begin and Sadat specifically for "bold, brave

Carter

and historic" efforts for peace, Carter said that the two peoples were ahead of their leaders in their desire for peace.

"The leaders have not yet proven that we are also ready for peace enough to take a chance. We must persevere. But with or without a peace treaty, the United States will always be at Israel's side," Carter said.

(See partial text, page six.) Begin's speech broke no new ground and took slight notice of Carter's call for new vision from the leadership.

"We have demonstrated our desire for peace, both the people and their elected representatives," he said.

To Carter, the present situation was not good enough, and "he seemed to include himself and the United States in the 'we' he kept using."

"We have not yet fully met our challenge," the president said. "Despite our unflagging determination, despite the extraordi-

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